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Authority 775009
By NA NARA Date 6/26/05

KOREAN AND COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN JAPAN
IN RELATION TO THE KOREAN WAR

A special report of the Japanese Police
to Public Safety Branch, Scty/Division,
G2, GHQ

31 December 1951

Source: National Rural Police Headquarters,
Tokyo, Japan

PART I

NORTH KOREANS

When the North Koreans invaded the Republic of Korea on the 38th Parallel on 25 June 1950, those from North Korea residing now in Japan were very optimistic about it. Their optimism was based on their assumption that (1) the North Korean armies were by far better equipped and the war would not last longer than a week, (2) the Sovietization of the entire Korean peninsula was only a matter of time, (3) the South Korean government would collapse from internal pressure, since its people were beginning to be sick of its ultra-rightist policies, and (4) the United States' assistance to the ROK would not amount to much, etc.

On the other hand, realizing the significance of the matter, they started a vigorous campaign to achieve their ends by distributing posters and handbills, opposing military assistance to the ROK, issuing statements, holding secret meetings with members of the Japan Communist Party, collecting funds for assistance to the North Koreans. One of their statements that came into our hands reads as follows:

"Conspiring to sell out entire Korea to an international imperialism and the effect permanent estrangement between the peoples of North and South Korea, Syngman Rhee and his followers resorted to every possible means to subdue and discourage the fervent desire of the people for unity, massacred 200,000 patriotic citizens, invaded the 38th Parallel into North Korea on dozens of occasions in an attempt to create a civil war and destroy the welfare of the people.

"It was in these abominable intentions that they arrested and attacked three envoys of peace from North Korea on 11 June 1950, and suddenly invaded the country at three points on the 38th Parallel at 0730 25 June.

"To repel this aggression, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly issued an order that Syngman Rhee and eight other reactionaries be arrested. In the meantime, warmongers and imperialists of the world as typified by Rhee and Yoshida have begun a vigorous propaganda campaign to instill in the mind of the people a false idea that North Korea made a proclamation of war against them, in their cunning attempt to shirk the responsibility of starting the unjustifiable war.

"Friends, all workers!!

"Let's not make weapons!! And down with Rhee and Yoshida!! They are Traitors."

In implementation of their cause, they immediately organized the "Struggle Committee for the Unification of Fatherland" and the "Fatherland Defense Committee", an underground organization whose function is similar to that of an action corps, and in July 1950 established the "Korean Residents in Japan Unified Democratic Front".

In consequence of intensified activities of these newly established organizations, the incidence of crime by Koreans in the form of distributing handbills against the production of munitions in aid of South Korea, obstructing their transportation, etc. showed a considerable increase. This anti-Occupation tendency was accelerated as the war situation turned unfavorable to North Korea and Youth Actions Corps were organized as a

subsidiary organ of the Fatherland Defense Committee, charged with duties comparable to those of a special attack squad in their radicalism.

During the "Month for Struggle for Fatherland Defense and against Rearmament of Japan", lasting from 1 February to 1 March 1951, the Koreans in cooperation with the Communists started a fund-raising campaign for six million yen and a campaign for collecting forty million signatures. They succeeded in getting 4,850,000 yen and 600,000 signatures. Furthermore, during the "Month for Fatherland Defense Struggle" which lasted from 10 May to 10 June 1951, they actively engaged themselves in anti-Occupation campaigns and struggles for defending their organ papers.

At the news of the Malik proposal for a truce in Korea on 23 June 1951, the Koreans were jubilant over their "victory" and the prospect of peace which would bring a unified Korea. However, as the armistice talks delayed, and the conclusion of the Japanese Peace Treaty approached, they designated the period from 15 July to 15 August as the "Month for Peace Front Fatherland Defense Struggle" during which time they raised a fund amounting to 30 million yen and collected 4,500,000 signatures.

At various meetings held on Liberation Day (15 August) and Choren Dissolution Day (8 September), Koreans loudly accused U.N. actions in Korea under such slogans as "No war; No interference by foreign nations; immediate withdrawal of foreign armies, etc."

We have outlined the general trend of their activities since the outbreak of the Korean conflict. In anticipation of a continued development of this tendency, it is deemed of vital significance for the maintenance of public safety to exercise greater caution in planning our preparedness for it.

The following are some of the facts characteristic of the trend.

1. Obstruction of production and transportation of military goods.

(A) Interference in Supply of Labor to Occupation Forces.
(Kanagawa Prefecture)

On 27 June 1950, the Tsurumi PESO received a request from the Yokosuka PESO for supply of laborers for the transportation of U.S. military emergency goods. At 1630, as about forty laborers were ready to start for Yokosuka PESO, RI TAI SHO, 26, vice-chairman of the Tsurumi District Committee of the All Japan Construction General Labor Union, came to the scene and began an inflammatory speech with the intention of dissuading the laborers from cooperating in the transportation of military goods. At the same time he made a protest to the employment office for sending workers to this assignment and by means of intimidatory remarks he forced fifteen laborers who had been on the truck to get off, thus disrupting the entire employment service to the Occupation requirement for the day. The agitator was arrested by command of the local U.S. military forces concerned.

On 23 June 1950, at Yonegahama Branch of the Yokosuka PESO, the police arrested by order of local U.S. military force RI SHO RYU, 6, 2-chome, Kasuga-cho, Yokosuka City and one other, for making a speech and distributing handbills to laborers against the transportation of military goods.

(B) Obstruction to the Operation of Munitions Factory (Osaka)

On 20 October 1950, five Koreans came to see Mr. KO O KEN

official of the former Mindan Osaka Headquarters and director of the Asia Kogyo Company, Ose-machi, Ikuno-ku, Osaka City, producing metal parts for Korea on a special procurement demand. They demanded the manufacture of ovako bombs be suspended immediately. Further, on 29 October about fifty Koreans led by SHIN TO GYOKU, communist, came to the owners of the Futaba Metal Working Plant, Katae-cho, Ikuta-ku, Osaka, and the Kanehara Metal Working Plant, Osemachi, Ikutaku, Osaka, and demanded that they suspend the manufacture of bombs which "are being used for the purpose of killing" their countrymen.

(C) Resolution Passed for Obstruction to Arms Transportation.

On 5 July 1950, 15 members of the former Choren assembled at the house of KO EI HO, Kitaterashima-cho, Hamamatsu City, Shizuoka Prefecture and passed the following resolution:

- a. Obstruct the US transportation of arms to South Korea to contribute to facilitating the victory of North Korea.
- b. Finalize plans on obstruction of railroad transportation after KIN KICHI YU and three others have completed necessary coordination with JCP National Railway Unified Committee.
- c. Destroy railway tracks where police power is inadequate.
- d. Those who have received a call shall assemble at a designated location at all risks.

(D) Conspiracy to Explode Military Storage (Kanagawa)

On 30 June 1950, the following conspiracy to obstruct the

US arms transportation was under contemplation by members of the Youth Action Corps in Kanagawa but was prevented from occurring by precautionary police measures.

- a. Call for the sympathy of laborers of the Kanagawa PESO employed for loading weapons and ammunition.
- b. As a means of final resort, send members of the Action Corps among these laborers and ignite the explosives in munitions storage. The US storage at Kuzugaura, Yokosuka shall be the first target.

(E) Explosion of Powder Magazine and Terroristic Activities Conspired by Koreans (Okayama)

According to an unconfirmed report, about 80 Koreans held a secret meeting somewhere on Mt. Kitaura, Okayama Prefecture, on 11 July 1950, and deliberate on seditious tactics:

- a. Make every sacrifice for the victory of North Korea and the unity of the race.
- b. Attack trains, explosive storages, power stations, etc. to create disorder.
- c. Make terroristic attacks on high government officials, American and Japanese.
- d. Distribute anti-American and anti-Occupation handbills.

(F) Obstruction to the Operation of Military Train (Yamaguchi)

- a. Date: 5 July 1950
- b. Place: In the compound of Hatao railroad station, Shimonoseki City
- c. Details: Train #726 reserved for Occupation use were standing at the abovementioned station, when a high school

student discovered and reported to the authorities that the roof of the third passenger coach was smouldering. On inspection there was discovered a smouldering oil-soaked hemp rope, about six inches in diameter and three feet and six inches in length. About 1 foot square space of the coach's roof was burned, but no further damage was done. The police immediately began a search for a suspect but without success.

(G) Obstruction to Munitions Factory (Osaka)

On 16 December 1950, about 110 members of the Korean Youth Action Corps, living in Osaka City, attacked the following factories of Oyako bomb manufacture subcontractors. They broke windows and threw the products out on the street.

I. Asia Kogyo Sho, Under Japanese-Korean joint ownership, Oimatomikiminami-cho, Higashinari-ku, Osaka City.

II. Kanaya Light Metalworking Plant, under Korean ownership, Taiseidori, Higashinari-ku, Osaka City.

III. Naniwa Sanko Co., Ltd., under Korea ownership, Tatsumi-cho, Kochi-gun, Osaka-fu.

2. Statistical Data on Anti-Occupation Incidents.

Since the outbreak of the Korean conflict, there has been a sharp increase in the incidence of crimes against the United States and the Occupation. (Violations of Imperial Ordinance 325). The number of arrests since the day of the outbreak of the war up to the end of October 1951 amounts in total to 3,009. Its breakdown by the nationality is:

Japanese-----2,535 (approx. 85%)

Korean ----- 468 (approx. 15%)

The relative incidence of crime of the WO nationalities in terms of their respective populations is:

Japanese-----0.003% (Population roughly estimated at 80 million)

Korean-----0.08% (Population roughly estimated at 600,000)

The incidence of crime committed by Koreans is twenty times as much as that by the Japanese, a greater proportion of which is composed of cases involving the crime of distributing anti-Occupation and anti-American literature. Furthermore, the rate of uncleared cases is particularly greater in crimes committed by Koreans.

3. Suspension of Organ Papers.

The number of organ newspapers suspended since the outbreak of the Korean war by reason of expressing anti-American ideas in objectionable forms has reached 26 for those of national circulation, and 1,774 for those of local circulation. The majority of these suspended organ papers are those of communist-affiliated organizations. Out of 16 national-scale Korean papers, six were suspended. And out of 150 local Korean papers, two were suspended. Of these suspended Korean publications, judicial disposition was made of The Chosen Josei Geppo (Monthly Report on Korean Situation). In the course of this disposition 100 places were searched, involving 17 prefectures, and 107 copies of the magazine as well as about 7,000 items of other related material were confiscated. The number of arrests made was 10.

LIST OF SUSPENDED ORGAN PUBLICATIONS OF NATIONAL CIRCULATION

| PUBLISHING ORGANIZATION | ORGAN PAPER | DATE OF SUSPENSION |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| JCP Central Committee | Akahata | 26 June 1950 |
| Bunka Times Co. | Shinbunka (New Culture) | 24 July 1950 |
| Zenroren (Japan Liaison Council of Labor Unions) | Rodo Shimbun (Labor News) | 24 July 1950 |
| Kaiho Shimbun-sha | Kaiho Shimbun | 2 August 1950 |
| ○ Akahata Weekly Co. | Akahata Weekly | 13 September 1950 |
| Minshu Seinen Shimbun Main Office | Minshu Seinen Shimbun (Democratic Youth Shimbun) | 13 September 1950 |
| Ryunishi Kakyō Minshu Sokushinkai (Assn for Promotion of Democra- tization of Chinese Residents in Japan) | Kakyō Mimpo (Chinese News) | 28 September 1950 |
| Minshu Nippon-sha | Minshu Nippon (Democratic Japan) | 30 September 1950 |
| ○ Kensetsu Tsushin-sha | Kensetsu Tsushin (Construction News) | 30 September 1950 |
| Jiyu-sha | Jiyu (Freedom) | 10 November 1950 |
| Heiwa-no Tomo-sha | Heiwa-no Tomo (Friend of Peace) | 21 December 1950 |
| Heiwa-no Koe-sha | Heiwa-no Koe (Voice of Peace) | 23 January 1951 |
| Jimmin Shimbun-sha | Jimmin Shimbun (People's Shimbun) | 27 March 1951 |
| Nippon Minshu Fujin Kyogikai (Japan Democratic Women's Council) | Heiwa Fujin Shimbun (Peaceful Women's Shimbun) | 24 May 1951 |
| Nippon Seinen Sokoku Sensen (Nippon Youth Fatherland Front) | Shin Seinen Shimbun (New Youth Shimbun) | 24 May 1951 |

| | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| Committee for Students, Nippon Youth Fatherland Front National Committee | Sokokuto Gakusei no Tamani (For the Father- land and Students) | 24 May 1951 |
| Rodosha Kyodo Henshu Iinkai | Rodosha (Worker) | 24 May 1951 |
| Rego Tsushin Sha | Rengo Tsushin (Associated News) | 12 July 1951 |
| O Zainichi Chosen Gakusei Domei (League of Korean Students in Japan) | Chosen Gakusei Shimbun (Korean Student Shimbun) | 14 August 1951 |
| O Chosenjin Gakko Kyoza Henshu Iinkai (Korean School Textbook Editing Committee) | Hana no Tsubomi (Flower bud) | 24 August 1951 |
| O Chosen Jiho Sha | Chosen Jiho (Chosen News) | 24 August 1951 |
| JCP Central Com. | Party Activity Guide | 4 September 1951 |
| Japan Com. Party | Heiwa to Dokuritsu (Peace and Independence) | 4 September 1951 |
| O Zainishi Chosen Gakusei Domei | Chosen Josei Geppo (Monthly Report on Korean Situations) | 27 October 1951 |
| Niigai Hyoron Sha | Niigai Hyoron | 14 November 1951 |

NOTE: O indicates a suspended organ publication of a Korean organization.

4. Month for Struggle for Peace and National Relief.

In order to help win the "emancipation" war being brought in their fatherland, Koreans living in Japan set the period from 15 July to 15 August 1951 for the "Struggle Month for Peace and National Relief". During the month they carried out a series of active campaigns for collecting signatures and funds for assistance to North Korea. The manner in which these campaigns were undertaken is as follows:

(A) "Significance of the Struggle Month"

"Thanks to the brotherly assistance and support of all the peace-loving nations of the world, the progress of the Korean war is being made with every prospect of complete victory. As a result, American imperialists are now faced with the compelling necessity of leaving Korea in the hands of Koreans. At this critical moment, our brothers in Korea are continuing their courageous struggle, always believing in their ultimate victory. This situation dictates that everyone of the six hundred thousand Korean residents in Japan do his share in unifying our effort for the cause of our decisive victory. To realize this aim of ours, the Fatherland Defense Committee shall set the period from 15 July to 15 August for the "Month for Struggle for Peace and National Relief."

(B) Slogans

1. All Korean residents in Japan shall deny themselves for the sake of their fatherland.
2. Out with all alien military forces. Korea in the hands of Koreans.
3. Conclude a peace treaty among the Big Five, viz. the United States, USSR, China, Great Britain, and France, for the sake of world peace.
4. Oppose the fortification of Japan. Conclude an over-all peace treaty at once.
5. Banzai to the brotherly cooperation of all peace-loving nations of the world.

6. Banzai for the victory of the heroic Korean people.

(C) Some Important Aspects of Struggle.

1. Fund-raising campaign for relief of war-victims in Korea.

The goal of this campaign shall be set at 100 million yen, each Korean resident in Japan contributing a minimum of 200 yen. The quota for each region is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Kanto Area----- | 30,000,000 yen |
| Tohoku Area----- | 2,500,000 yen |
| Kinki Area----- | 35,000,000 yen |
| Chubu Area----- | 20,000,000 yen |
| Chugoku Area----- | 2,000,000 yen |
| Kyushu Area----- | 10,000,000 yen |
| Shikoku Area----- | 500,000 yen |

"All contributions shall be paid into the fund intact, and under no circumstances shall they be appropriated for purpose of financing general activity. To insure the proper administration of the fund, an executive committee shall be established in each district, prefecture, and region, as well as in Tokyo. The Central Executive Committee, composed of 13 members, shall be two representatives each from Kanto and Kinki; one each from Kyushu, Chugoku, Chubu, and Tohoku; three central standing committee-men; and two from other organizations.

2. "Signature Campaign for Berlin Meeting.

The goal was set at six million signatures.

The quota for each area is as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Kanto Area----- | 1,400,000 |
| Tohoku Area----- | 120,000 |
| Chubu Area----- | 900,000 |
| Kinki Area----- | 2,200,000 |
| Chugoku Area----- | 600,000 |
| Kyushu Area----- | 720,000 |
| Shikoku Area----- | 60,000 |

"It is required that campaigners secure their quota and carry out a bold drive on the street by calling on the working people. Active participation in meetings of the Peace Defense Japan Committee or organizing such a committee of their own will be a good means of promoting this campaign.

3. "Let's Extend Our Thanks to Chinese People.

Start a campaign to send as many letters of thanks to the Chinese people for defending our fatherland from aggressors. The letters shall be addressed to Mr. Mao Tse-tung, Anti-American Pro-Korean Committee, and Chinese people in general from various walks of life.

4. "Struggle for Over-all Peace Treaty and Against the Fortification of Japan.

"Expose the truth about the fortification of Japan and organize the power of the public to obstruct it. Strategic activities to accomplish this purpose must be carried out on the basis of a deliberately laid plan. Furthermore they require courage and persistence on the part of those who are engaged in the struggle. Launch active propaganda to

make all countrymen join the struggle for over-all peace by telling them that it is the only way to the peace and independence of the Japanese people.

5. "Promote the unification with the brothers of the Mindan. By means of isolating some malicious elements, win over as many of its members as possible. Expose as thoroughly as possible the traitors who in conspiracy with the American Imperialists are trying to sell their homeland and their countrymen. Launch an organized mopping-up campaign of the members of the Mindan and the Great Korean Youth Organization (Daikan Seinendan) who have made espionage and assassination agents of themselves".

(D) Results of The Struggle Month

On 23 September a meeting was held for announcing the results of the "Struggle Month" in the compound of Koma Shrine, Koma-gun, Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken.

In the announcement were included the following:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Fund collected----- | 30,000,000 yen |
| Peace signatures----- | 4,500,000 |
| Number of meetings held----- | 5,582 |
| Total number of persons mobilized-- | 250,048 |
| Number of handbills distributed--- | 2,820,384 |
| Organ Papers Published----- | 270,404 copies |
| Number of protests transmitted---- | 1,132 |

5. Movements Centering Around the Cease-fire Issue.

Since the cease-fire talks are prolonged, they are blaming the American Imperialists for the dilly-dallying attitude which would eventually lead the world to a 3rd great war. The decisions arrived at in secret meetings and the attitude of those people concerned have been revealed to the following varying effects:

The cease-fire talks now brought up into issue do not mean that the North Korean Troops have lost in the war. It is a means to emancipate our brethren and race, and will mark a milestone towards unification of Korea.

Should the cease-fire talks prove to be a success in bringing about a truce, the United Nations Troops will, no doubt, be called back to Japan. This will mean that the military bases in Japan will be consolidated, and eventually it will be giving a stronger push on the militarization trend. We shall unite our power and carry out stronger and more aggressive anti-militarization struggles.

The cease-fire issue has caused the growth of internal disputes among the American Imperialists themselves. And since it proves the fact that the people's 'struggle for peace' has come to the peak point, we shall exert our utmost efforts in the peace protection struggles.

It couldn't be anything but a temporary cease-fire. For war between American and Soviet is something that is fatal and cannot be avoided. It is, however, a matter of rejoicing to have even a temporary cease-fire. We do hope that the fighting countries would withdraw from our Fatherland as soon as possible. All Korean issues should be taken care of by the Korean themselves, and we certainly reject interventions of other countries.

The cease-fire talks will probably end in failure. The North Korean Troops will then launch a more terrific offensive, and gradually expand the situation into another 3rd World War. It is, however, obvious that the Americans are now altogether sick and tired of the war in Korea. It could, therefore, be assumed that they are longing for a truce to come, providing that there be no face-losing conditions.

The United Nations should set aside all prejudices and cooperate in bringing the truce talks to a success. And it is hoped that a united Korea under the leadership of Kim Il Sung be realized at the soonest possible date.

There could possibly be no peaceful solution to the present situation, if the 38th Parallel is to continue to exist. The cease-fire itself couldn't be any longer than three months. In the meantime the Japanese Peace Treaty will be signed and another war between the Japanese Troops and the Soviet-Red China Troops will break out.

Korea could not have peace unless the 38th Parallel is removed. To have the 38th Parallel in existence will most likely mean that there will always be a cause for another war. It's a big mistake. It is only upon seeing a truly united Korea that our sacrifices in the present war could be compensated. It is certainly an intolerable matter to have our country divided into two parts just for the sake of other nations. Viewing from this point, the truce now being talked about couldn't be anything but a temporary one.

6. The Youth Action Group.

(A) Duty

The chief duty of the Youth Action Group is to be the nuclei of the Koreans residing in Japan who participate in the vast struggle for unification of Korea. It is also their duty to be the propelling force by taking charge of the action phases directly. To be more concrete, such activities as follows:

- a. Investigating activities on the movements of the U.S. Military Forces.
- b. Obstructing activities on transportation of military goods.
- c. Instigating and destructing (subversive) activities on war production factories by bringing about sabotage and strikes.
- d. Espionage activities.
- e. Assassinating plots against both Occupation and Japanese Gov't top officials (VIP's).
- f. Assassinating plots against staff members of the "MINDAN" (Korean Residents Union in Japan).

It is to be noted that the activities referred to in Items 1 thru 4 inclusive have been actually put into practice heretofore. As for those in Items 5 & 6, great heed is required in the future.

(B) Organization

The Youth Action Group is organized by young people who are extreme leftists (JCP). It has units divided in a way similar to the military organization. It has a battalion, company,

platoon and squad. 3 to 4 men in a squad; 3 squads in a platoon; 2 to 3 platoons in a company; and 2 to 3 companies in a battalion. It is said that there are 1 to 3 battalions in each prefecture. It is also said that there are more than 8,000 men thru-out Japan who have gone through a formal training. This figure shows ^ethat status as of July 1951.

(C) Training

In the training curriculum they have both lectures and practices. According to specific circumstances, group training or individual training is very often conducted.

Although training is not carried out in one fixed method, it is mainly given to those new members who have hitherto never been engaged in any type of activities. There is no regular training institute, but the buildings belonging to the Korean school or the former Office of the Korean League (Choren) are made available for training purposes. Ordinarily, the period of training ranges from 5 to 7 days, but when circumstances call for special necessity, there are occasions when a period of one month is spent for training through lectures and practices, alternately.

Some of the typical practices conducted during the training are those such as method of raising funds, method of pasting or distributing posters and handbills, method of carrying out agitating propaganda and method of preparing intelligence reports, etc. The instructors take concrete plans in training the students by actually demonstrating such practices as stated

above. The training is carried out in such a thorough-going way as to hold a consultation (critique) meeting at the end of each day. The instructors and the students will thus have an opportunity to exchange their views. This will help a great deal to better the method of training on the part of the instructors as well as being effective in that it will stir the interest on the part of the students.

Although not yet confirmed, there has been an information obtained to the effect that recently "Karate"* technique, fire-arms training and other military drills are being given during the training period.

(D) Activities.

Since the Youth Action Group is the so-called 'Teishin-tai', a special offensive corps, the members are always lively, and act as the spear-head squad of all sorts of struggling groups. They act as the leaders of the Koreans in general, and without doubt, they are always found involved in various types of major offenses as the leaders of the conspirators.

6. Other Peculiar Matters.

(A) A directive from North Korea. (#1)

It has been said that the chief of the Central Organ of the former Korean League (Choren) was given a directive by Vice-president Bokuk Ken Ei of the People's Republic of North Korea on 29 June 1950, which stated in part as follows (unconfirmed):

- a. Destroy all vital installations; the best method to destroy them is by setting them on fire.

* "Karate"---Special striking technique (hand blows, finger thrusts, foot blows, kicking, etc on vulnerable parts of body)

- b. Set the MINDAN Office and the homes of the officials of MINDAN on fire.
- c. Loot the foodstuffs from the godowns. Should it be impossible to loot them, don't hesitate to set the godowns on fire.

(B) A directive from North Korea (#2) — unconfirmed

It has been said that a directive was received by the chairman of Fatherland Unification Committee of Koreans Residing in Japan (date unknown) from North Korea, which read in part as follows:

- a. Finish the preparation for the 'Partizan' struggle in Japan.
- b. The date and time of the start of the struggle shall be understood as to be simultaneous to the time of occupation (capture) of Seishuto Is. ()
- c. Designate the areas to be emancipated, and concentrate the force to the areas one by one.
- d. Remember that if the Americans capture Heijo (Pyongyang), there could be a strategic advance made into Hokkaido from Saghalien.
- e. Organization of JCP and unification of battle lines shall be carried out in concert with each other.

(C) A Directive from North Korea (#3) — unconfirmed

The 'Partisan' Corps of Koreans Residing in Japan received a directive from the North Korea General Command (?), which
(Shido Tohkatsubu)
read in part as follows:

- a. The battle in North Korea will terminate by the end of August 1950, and the entire Korea will then be unified.
- b. This idea shall be thoroughly disseminated among the Koreans residing in Japan.
- c. Since it is assumed that the American troops will increasingly concentrate efforts in obstructing our emancipation troops, we instruct you as follows:
 - I. To oppose transportation of munitions to South Korea. This also means to oppose request for Koreans residing in Japan to assist in such work.
 - II. To thoroughly advertise to the people how dreadful atomic bombs are, and by so doing, it would help in bringing about a gap between the people and the Americans.
 - III. Cause a sabotage in the production and transportation of goods for South Korea.
 - IV. Get and send information concerning plans on aid for South Korea.
 - V. Should the American troops still venture to launch unwarranted attacks even after the entire Korea falls into our Emancipation Troops' hands, start a raging 'Partisan' struggle within Japan.
 - VI. This 'Partisan' struggle will be backed up by our troops from the north. Hokkaido will be the first place to be emancipated.

PART II

AFFILIATIONS OF SOUTH KOREA

As soon as the war news was spread on 25 June last year, the Mindan Hqs. summoned delegates of their prefectural branches to a special meeting, and arrived at a decision which led them to take a firm attitude in accordance with the following principles:

1. Render efforts in disclosing agitating and subversive movements of the former Choren members (League of Koreans Residing in Japan). Do not hesitate to break up their plots.
2. Advertise the viciousness of the unwarranted aggression of the North Korean Reactionary troops. It is obvious enough to note that the unlawful invaders of the North Korean Reactionary troops are the tools of the Soviet 'burglars', the Red Imperialists. It is nothing but an invasion being perpetrated by the communist villains of anti-democratic force. With an aim to let our brethren and the Japanese people know this fact, we must endeavor by means of advertising on a nation-wide scale. Each prefecture shall do its part.
3. Encourage the United Nations as well as our President of South Korea. It is to be known that the Mindan Hqs. had sponsored a recruiting program of Korean volunteers some time ago, and in response to this there were about 500 applicants to become volunteers for the South Korean Army. These men were sent to the battle-fronts, but almost all of them returned to Japan again in July this year. Upon their return to Japan they formed an organization under the title 'The Militia of Koreans & Chinese Residing in Japan'. It is worthy of note that they are now rendering services through this organization in maintaining mutual friendship and understanding. The

ultimate aim is to bring about a perfect unification on the soil of their fatherland.

When a proposal of a truce talk was introduced by the Soviet gov't on 23 June this year (1951), the attitude of Mindan was opposing, claiming that should the proposed truce talk see a decision under the conditions specified, the ultimate aim of the South Koreans in bringing about a total unification of Korea would be unachieved; which will mean that all the sacrifices and efforts rendered hitherto would end in fruitless result. This opposing attitude was obvious because, though small, secret meetings were held and opposing statements were issued at the time.

It was on 2 July that the Mindan Hqs. issued an instruction to the prefectures thru-out Japan to send postcards to SCAP reading as follows:

- * Request complete demobilization of Communist Army.
- * Request withdrawal of Communist Army to North of Yalu River (Oryokuko) and Gomanko River.
- * Request unification of Korea to be done by South Korea.
- * Request guarantee for eternal peace and security.

On the 6th of July, the Mindan Hqs. instructed the prefectural Hqs. to carry out a meeting in each prefecture to discuss and obtain decision on a subject matter 'Terms and Conditions for the Truce'.

Although there were meetings held in response to this instruction, none was big or significant enough to be brought up as an issue. In fact the general trend at the time was to leave everything up to the United Nations.

There were, however, some peculiar movements seen at the time. For instance:

1. On 26 June 1950, the Hiroshima Prefectural Hqs. issued an instruction to the local branches saying that they were relaying the instruction

issued by the Mindan Hqs.

It read in part as follows:

- * Make a close watch over the North Korean factions and also on the reactionary factions within the Mindan.
- * Keep an eye on the funds collected so that no portion of it would be passed along to the guerrilla forces in South Korea.

2. At the Aomori Prefectural Mindan Hqs., the following matters were decided on 27 June 1950 in order to cope with the situation requiring special activities:

- * To start out a signature campaign.
- * To hunt out illegal entrants.
- * To disclose propaganda directed by the former Choren people.
- * To prepare a roster of staff members of former Choren.
- * To secure and conceal all secret papers.
- * To be well prepared in protecting the office.

3. At the Aki Branch of the Hiroshima Prefectural Mindan Hqs., a group of 20 were assigned guarding duty so as to be prepared against suppression of former Choren factions.

4. At the Mindan Central Hqs., discussions were made on the following matters on 2 July 1950:

- * With regard to collecting funds for anti-communist struggle and gifts for the men at the battle front.
- * On ways and means to cope with matters involving former members of Choren.
- * On a plan for recruiting volunteers.

5. An emergency meeting was held on 25 June 1950 at the Fukuoka

Prefectural Mindan Hqs. The following two matters were discussed:

- * On prompt organization of a special Youth Corps.
- * On a problem of sending the volunteers to South Korea via Tsushima Is.

6. Malik's proposal of cease-fire made on 23 June 1951 has caused a trouble to occur within the Fukuoka Prefectural Mindan Hqs:

The head of the Fukuoka Prefectural Mindan Hqs. issued a statement of his own in the Nishi Nihon Shimbun on the 2nd of July this year concerning the cease-fire proposal made by the Soviet representative. In his statement he said that insofar as the Mindan was concerned they would not mind whether it be the South Korean Gov't or the Communist Korean Gov't, but that they would want to see a prompt unification of Korea so that they could act in concert with whichever government that unites Korea.

His statement naturally aroused a great commotion, and an emergency meeting was convened by the staff members of the said Mindan Hqs., which arrived at a decision that the head shall be subject to a dishonorable discharge from his post. Furthermore, the said newspaper was ordered to make an immediate correction regarding the erroneous statement. Re-nomination of the head of the prefectural Mindan Hqs. promptly took place.

PART III

Movements of JCP following the outbreak of the war in Korea.

Soon after the war broke out in Korea, the members of JCP thru-out Japan began holding meetings secretly with the staff members of the Korean groups residing in Japan. A temporary Guidance Hqs. of JCP was established, and on the 3rd of September 1950 they issued a JCP instruction under the subject 'Re Movements of Koreans Residing in Japan'.

The above instruction reads in part as follows:

- * Although positive measures are being taken in advising the Korean movements since the outbreak of the war in Korea, there are still too many matters left in the hands of the Korean themselves.
- * We must endeavor a great deal more and render assistance in the movements led by the Koreans, and also, if it is deemed necessary, take more aggressive and initiative stand in their movements.
- * It must be understood that the movements taken by the Koreans in opposing the munition production and transportation works are signs of accord with our struggle to annihilate the anti-communist groups.
- * It is advised that you will understand the above point, and JCP must now be determined to lead the way for the big move being carried out by the Koreans residing in Japan and also for the brave deeds being demonstrated by the Youth Action Group of the Koreans.

Prior to the above instruction activities seen among the communist branches were as follows:

1. Matters relative to maritime activities were discussed on 25 June 1950 by the Moji Communist Cells Committee, JCP. This meeting was held at Hideo Ikuma's (one of the leaders), and the decision they had arrived at

was to seek ways and means to obstruct overseas transportation of munitions to South Korea by having the port and harbor labor unions active. (Unconfirmed)

2. In the evening of 27 June 1950, a secret meeting was held by the Nagasaki Emancipation (T.N.- Emancipation & Relief Ass'n could also be translated as Relief Ass'n for Liberation of Korea) and Relief Hqs. at Kin Jun So's, Umegasaki-cho, Nagasaki City, with approximately 10 staff members of JCP attending. On this occasion, the following matters were decided: (Unconfirmed)

- a. To prepare a roster of the staff members of Mindan so that when the North Korean Forces gain victory in the present war there would be materials on which to base the arrest of the responsible Mindan members.
- b. To seek some means to send volunteers to aid the North Korean Troops.

3. Some time in the morning of 1 July 1950, Toyoharu Asanuma, a chairman of Shin-Hatta Cell Committee, Niigata Prefecture, JCP, pasted up a bulletin with the cartoons of Syngman Rhee and Chiang Kai-shek fleeing for their lives into Japan. A person by the name of In-Ken, chief, Supervision Bureau, Prefectural Mindan Hqs., ripped it off from the bulletin board. Greatly offended by this act, the JCP side issued a protest, which resulted in a tense dispute between the two parties. In view of this stage of tension, the police issued a warning at the time.

4. From around 2:30 p.m., 25 June 1950, till about 5 p.m., Kenji Yoshida, former member of Niigata Committee, JCP, and Yoshiro Miyamoto, chairman of Sanjo City Committee, JCP, and three other people got together and arrived at the following decisions:

- * To reinforce coordination between the members of the Emancipation and Relief Ass'n and the cell members.
- * To allow the Choren members to attend the regular meetings of the Cell Committee.
- * The Cell Standing Committee shall maintain close contact with the Emancipation and Relief Ass'n.
- * To conceal the name of JCP in case of rendering aid to the emancipation campaign.
- * To be especially careful in not being emotionally affected through racial discrimination.
- * To conduct active survey over Mindan movements.
- * For security reasons and in order to avoid unnecessary excitement, all liaison matters shall be conducted at Ryu In Sei's.

THE GIST OF JCP INSTRUCTION (Issued on 3 Sept 1950, by the Guidance Hqs, JCP):

'Re Movements of Koreans Residing in Japan'

Korean issues mark a vital phase of the struggles confronting the revolution of Japan.

1. It is obviously seen that the imperialists are venturing to frame up some sort of excuses in permitting them to attack the Soviets and Red China. This can be said from the fact that they are re-modelling and re-inforcing the military bases in Japan, bringing the munitions factory and air bases into existence again, expropriating vessels, increasing the strength of seamen, establishing National Police Reserve, increasing the strength of the forces of Maritime Safety Agency, etc.

Under the pretext of cooperating with the United Nations, Yoshida, the puppet gov't of the international imperialists, is now explicitly trying to drag the Japanese people into another war.

We are now amidst the most important phase of struggle for revolution of Japan by overthrowing the reactionary Yoshida Gov't, and firmly unite under one banner calling for the protection of peace and order for the people.

2. The movements of the Koreans residing in Japan are concentrated on opposing the production and transportation services of munitions and goods to be sent to South Korea. They are also concentrated on the managements of war plants, railways, ports and harbors, etc. Thousands of handbills stating 'who are the invaders?', 'withdraw all forces from Korea!', 'resort to sabotage and obstruct production and transportation of goods to be sent to South Korea!', etc. were distributed to war plants, railways, ports and

harbors, pedestrians, etc. The members of the Youth Action Corps have been active in Keihin, Hanshin, Shimonoseki and Moji areas even at the risk of being arrested. (Some 300 have been arrested). It is advisable to remember that the steady and concentrating activities of these brave youths against the said vital managements will prove to be effective in directing the struggles of the laborers towards anti-imperialistic and anti-war movements.

3. Concentrate more on communist education.

a. More training should be conducted, and then organize a supporting unit for the Youth Action Corps so that their struggles could be expanded a great deal more on a larger scale. Aggressiveness is required in expanding their movements through 'give-us-jobs', 'out with the local tax system', 'protect the Korean cultural education', and other daily struggles.

b. It is to be noted that some of the Youth Action Corps have hitherto been distributing handbills with contents of political nature rather high in standard for the ordinary laborers to understand and freely act in concert with the communists. It is, therefore, advisable to inform them of the meaning and bearing the contents have on labor matters to which they are closely related. It is our mission to let them know how much the handbills will eventually mean to them. It is worthy of note that a great deal of success has been seen in their activities under our guidance in the Tokyo, Kanagawa and Osaka districts.

c. Try to have the struggles develop into a joint struggle with the Japanese.

Ever since the outbreak of the war in Korea, we have noticed who are the common foes of both the Japanese and Korean races. It is at this juncture that we must conduct a joint struggle against the imperialists. It is of prime requisite that we take up problems which have a direct bearing on the livelihood of the people, and then by means of strategic methods carry out an instigating propaganda for the benefit of our Party.

- * Close liaison must be maintained between the Korean Youth Action Corps and the Japanese Youth Fatherland Action Corps. And in order to meet this requisition, we must carry out a program to reinforce the Youth Fatherland Battleline Action Corps (T.N.: literally translated). It is important to bear in mind that the Japanese youths should also be trained together with the Korean youths at the training centers we have in Kanto, Kansai, Shimonoseki and Moji districts.
- * Concentrate efforts in raising mutual friendship between the peoples of Japan and Korea.

Regardless of the political principles, the people of Japan are now all greatly concerned over the Korean issues. It is wise, therefore, to let them know the actual picture of the Korean nation, and thereby seek ways and means to demonstrate what goodwill campaigns are most desirable.

- * The members of the communist organs and cells must endeavor hard in leading the way for the Japanese and the Koreans to gain mutual understanding and enduring friendship. This will mean a great deal, for it is obvious that the Yoshida Gov't is trying to oppress the Koreans residing in Japan and also trying to form a big gap between the two nations.

* Stabilization of status of Korean members of JCP. Heretofore it has been repeatedly voiced that cell activities of the Korean members of JCP have been strongly called upon, and there is yet space left for more aggressiveness along that line. It was especially noticeable at the time Choren (League of Koreans Residing in Japan) and Minsei (Korean Democratic Youth League) were dissolved that there were some who didn't even know to which political party they belonged. It is of primal importance that we allude them into participating in cell activities, and also that we bring about order among them which is apt to lag behind.

THE GIST OF JCP INSTRUCTION (Issued by the JCP Hqs.) 28 August 1950

- * It is our duty to oppose all interventions of the imperialists, production and transportation of munitions as well. In order to induce the Japanese laborers into such opposing movements it is up to our young men to lead the way and seek strategic methods in doing so. Bear in mind that it is high time now to produce a lot of active youths on our side.

It is also worthy of note that you seek ways and means to appeal to the patriotic youths so that they would come to take part in our struggles.

A training center shall be established in order that bright and dependable youths could be given the opportunity to brush themselves up a great deal more.

- * Discussions shall be made as to the most beneficial tactics for our Special Youth Corps, actual state of affairs shall be taught to them so that they will all be aware of the things happening in factories and circumstances involving the laborers. Special care must be taken on the part of the instructor in training the students so that they will not run too wild in trying to seek just those tactics that might bring about results which would be of help to them to gain points in their daily service. This is important because any tactics that would run contrary to the actual circumstances would, after all, end in failure. It is advisable to have the instructors study method of instruction.

- * Every now and then there should be a forum for a group of students to hold a debate on matters relative to our party strategies; on

matters concerning necessary attitude to be taken in case police arrest you; on methods of observation; on methods of prompt and accurate judgment; etc.

- * As for political tactics, training shall be conducted in such a way that the members of the Special (Tactical) Youth Corps would know how to set up plans during the period of a certain struggle, and also that they would be in the habit of holding discussion meetings prior to printing any type of pamphlets, handbills, etc. It is of primal importance to teach them clearly the ultimate objective of the movements and struggles of political nature, which will eventually give them confidence and precision in their movements.

With a well-organized group of youths who have gone thru good training, there could possibly be no failure in our activities. These youths will no doubt be the nuclei of the various groups of Koreans thru-out Japan participating in the struggles in opposition to production and transportation of munitions of South Korea.

* Our Future Task:

We must endeavor hard in order that our present movements could be expanded and also be improved in their qualities and efficiency. This could be realized if we stick to the following three ideas:

- a. To maintain sound coordination between the prefectural guidance Hqs. and the active group of well-trained youths, and continue to carry out our strategies systematically against vital managements.

- b. In all strategic activities we must have the Youth Action Corps in each and every area we must exert our utmost efforts in training as many active youths as possible.

c. All organs of JCP must realize the significance involved in the Korean movements. A most positive and systematic guidance is required in order to lead them to believe that they should take the role as the active spearhead force of our Party. Proper and timely guidance is of prime requisite at this stage of circumstances.

File
OAH

3 Dec. 1951

To : Mr. Johnson F. Monroe, PSD, GHQ.
 From : Police Guard Section, NRP HQ.
 Subject: Korean Attack on Police Station in Osaka

1. Date : 1 Dec. 1951, 1230 hrs.
2. Place : Higashinari Police Station, Osaka Municipal Board.
3. Arrests: (a) REE YAMADA (26) for act of violence
2-15, Ose-cho, Ikuno-ku, Osaka-shi
 (b) CHO, YO-SHU (23) official duty interference
(thrower of tear gass)
1-46, Kamihanadaguchi-cho, Sakai-shi
 (c) REE, TETS-KEI (25) act of violence
1-52, Ikuno-ku, Osaka-shi

All three individuals arrested on the spot.

4. Cause:

Repeated protests were made to the chief of Higashi Nari Police Station by Korean members on the death of a factory worker AN, JYU-YO, (29), 1-79, Otomo-cho, Ikuno-ku, who died at the same station while detained under protection for extreme intoxication, on the night of 10 October 1951, to which the chief rejected explanation, referring atopsy result by Osaka University, Medical Department.

5. On a about 1100 hrs., 1 December, Koreans assembled in 3 - 5 small group at the ex-Miyukimori Korean Primary School, located at 3-chome, Naka, Igaino, Ikuno-ku, Osaka-shi, and, around 1230 hrs, about 30 Koreans raided the Higashinari Police Station, demanding explanation of the deceased Korean. The police refused to explain and the excited mob tried to force themselves into the station to which 2 company of reserve police force was dispatched. CHO, of above, threw in tear gas materials (テールガス) from the outside, breaking a window pane. Immediate arrests were made.

After the mob was dispersed around 1250 hrs., the following representatives approached the station at both 1500 & 1700 hrs. and demanded for release of the three. They were turned down.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Chairman of MINSSEN Osaka city: | BOKU, Koryu |
| Vice " | SEI, Shizen |
| Group Chairman | KYO, Shyo-cho |
| " | SEN, Kon |
| " | SO, Bunkai |
| Chief Secretariat " | IN, So-tetsu |

See C1C
Spot Report
6033 2 Dec 51

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October 23, '51

AMK
290

From : Chief, Liaison Section, MPD
To : PSD, PMO, CIC

Subject : Inauguration of a credit union for the Korean residents in Japan (Report 1)

It is expected that a credit union as the powerful financial machinery for the Korean residents in Japan will be inaugurated shortly and that the influential figures who belonged to the former League of Koreans ordered dissolved in accordance with the organizations etc control ordinance will be elected the union executives. As it is feared that its future operation might be constituted an available "fund channel" for the North Korean agents in general, we hereby report you in detail on the subject.

1. Time-date : On October 29, 1951
scheduled:
2. Appellation: The Dowa Credit Union
3. Place to : The Shitaya public hall (in Taito ward)
be expected:
4. Membership: Aggregated to be about 2,200
5. Expected executives:
 - *Ri Chu Kan,
Ex vice-chairman, Tokyo Hqs. of the League of Koreans.
 - *Ri Zai To,
Ex director-general, Korean commerce-industry society.
 - *Kin Sho Gyoku,
president of the Maruto Rubber Co.
 - *Ishitani Raikan, unknown.
 - *Mei Ri Tei,
president of the Kosugi metal industry company.
 - *Ri Gen Man,
president of the Sankei Bussan company.
 - *Kin So Yu,
president of the Kyoritsu industry company.
 - *Ro Ei Kan,
acting chief, League of Korean residents in Japan.
 - *Go Hei Ju,
Minato chapter chief, League of ditto.
 - *Kin Toku Yo, Ex-
director of the Korean commerce-industry society.
 - *Nakajima Minoru, Japanese,
supposed to be Communist but not being identified.
6. Progress leading to the inauguration:
 - (1) The North Korean agents, led by Ri Chu Kan, ex-vice-chairman of the Tokyo Hqs. of the League of Koreans, are planning to inaugurate a financial organ and presented the application for permission to inaugurate it to the Metropolitan governor this June.

(to be continued)

(2)

6. (2) On the other hand the South Koreans, taking Ro Ei Kan, acting chief, League of Koreans residing in Japan, as the leading figure, are projecting to establish a financial organ and filed application to obtain the permission with the Metropolitan governor also this June.

(3) Since then both parties who are persistently claiming that they are being represented by the Korean residents here each other have been for about 4 months struggling and setting against but this time through the good office of the Commerce-Industry Section, Economic Bureau of the Metropolitan Government they finally came to a compromise, which will lead to the inauguration as mentioned above.

It is however surmised that the membership will be composed of about 1,400 North Koreans and of about 800 South Korean agents and that the management business be transacted mainly by NAKAJIMA Minoru, Japanese, would-be communist, and his followers, so its future activity will deserve our attention.

*

5 Nov., '51

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To : PSD
PWO
CIC

From : Chief of Liaison Sect., MPD

Subject: re a recent activity of left-wing Koreans
residing in Japan.

Some of the left-wing Koreans, who assembled to listen to the Shibuya Ward-Assembly session on Oct. 23, read a petition as described below, snatching a recess, and presented it to Ward-chief thereof. The gist follows:

P E T I T I O N

TO : Chief SATO of Shibuya Ward Office.

FROM : Shibuya Struggle Committee Against Compulsory
Deportation of Koreans.

DATE: Oct. 23, 1951

The "Immigration Control Ordinance" which is to be enforced on and after Nov. 1, as Cabinet Order, No. 319, is a noteworthy ordinance which violates the lives and properties of Koreans residing in Japan, and is an evil ordinance which threatens the fundamental human rights safeguarded by laws, and is, moreover, an ordinance which neglects the liberty of Koreans residing in Japan of choosing their nationality, authorized by the official statement of General MacArthur in 1946. This is, we believe, one of serious matters to which you, officials who are leading the van positively in the local administration, ought to pay greatest attention, because it is a law that hinders the goodwill and co-operation between Japan and different nations of Asia. Heretofore, steps of deporting those Koreans residing in Japan who committed illegal entry or infamous offences have been taken, in accordance with the Compulsory Deportation Ordinance for Stowaways and Others, but the present Ordinance, exceeding by far the range of stowaways and criminals, is to deport compulsorily all of the Koreans residing in Japan, and herein lies a serious problem we cannot overlook. In other words, the same Ordinance mentions invalids first on the list to be deported compulsorily and designates second on the list the poor and needy who ought to be given government protection, and thirdly it deports all and every Koreans residing in Japan who engage in political campaigns, no matter what kind they may be. It is too harsh to admit. We Koreans in Japan have obediently discharged all the duties required by the former constitution and laws of Japan, and when we disobeyed the laws or violated the regulations, we used to owe a legal obligation in proportion thereto.

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Whereas, the present Ordinance demands us Koreans in Japan for the same obligations as the Japanese people in general, and yet, making a racial discrimination because of Koreans, sends back the Koreans compulsorily to their fatherland and where war is raging. This is a matter of grave concern. We believe that the "Immigration Control Ordinance" in question is a law which, having an illegal and a certain kind of political intention, ought to be banned. In other words, the same Ordinance is, we can venture to conclude, a law that expresses bluntly the political plots of the present government which is trying to accomplish the structure for preparation for war suppressing peace-loving Koreans and Chinese who are fighting in fear of the future of Asiatic nations standing in opposition to the policy of the Japanese Government which drives the Japanese people to a hopeless war in mercy of a large country, and to produce anti-foreignism in Japan for the purpose of aggressing Korea and China, by throwing the economical and social complaint of the Japanese people on the minority races residing in Japan.

We, Koreans residing in Japan, raise opposition to forcing Korean Nationality upon us, solely because we wish for a united Korea, and stand opposed to the war policies, only because we wish for peace, and, moreover, we are endeavouring to realize as early a conclusion as possible of the Korean disturbance, only because we wish for liberation.

As described above, these requests of ours are right. We are making this appeal that you officials shall fight, heart and soul, in order to safeguard a legal treatment and stable right of residence properly for us, raising opposition to the "Immigration Control Ordinance" which persecutes Koreans greatly.

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009By 101 NARA Date 6/26/05

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

| | | | |
|-------|------------------------|-------|-----------------|
| FROM: | <u>FM</u> | DATE: | <u>8 Oct 51</u> |
| 1 | Chief of Division | | <u>WML</u> |
| 2 | Executive Officer | | <u>WML</u> |
| | Lt. Col. Reed | | |
| 3 | Administrative Officer | | |
| | Chief Clerk | | |
| | Liaison Branch | | |
| | Maritime Branch | | |
| | Police Branch | | |
| | Prison Branch | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

FOR:

Information _____ Comment _____
 Action _____
 Approval _____ File _____

Remarks:

Mulban

This is the list of foreign nationals we asked police to check against registers of Immigration Bureau - except those names which previous lists had shown already checked with that agency.

FM

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5 October 1951

| No. | Name | Date of birth | Whether registered or not; lawful entry or unlawful entry; | Address |
|-----|----------------|---------------|---|---|
| 1 | RO Zai Ko | 25 Nov. '11 | Registered; lawful entry. | Former: 4-10, Hamacho, Kawasaki-shi. New: 4-10, Sakuragi- cho, Kawasaki-shi. |
| 2. | BOKU To Gyoku | 24 May '25 | ditto | 339 Takano-cho, Adachi-ku. |
| 3 | KAN U Sai | 22 Sept. '11 | ditto (died on 16 Sept. '51) | 202 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. |
| 5 | BOKU Gen Kichi | 16 Dec. '13 | Registered; lawful entry. | 283 Yanagihara-cho, Adachi-ku. |
| 6 | KIN Tai Man | 8 Aug. '19 | ditto | 3499 Noborito, Kawasaki-shi. |
| 7 | KIN Gen Ichi | 2 Apr. '26 | ditto | 5-807 Koenji, Suginami-ku. |
| 8 | TEI Ka Sho | 2 June, '09 | ditto | 1-225, Kami- itabashi, Itabashi- ku. |
| 9 | AN Ko Ko | 4 Sept. '26 | ditto | 2-2 Sakuragi-cho, Kawasaki-shi. |
| 10 | KIN Gaku Kon | 23 Jul. '22 | ditto | 4-1744 Ikebukuro- machi, Toshima-ku. |
| 11 | RI Gen Haku | 9 Sept. '23 | ditto | 1-339 Tozuka-machi, Shinjuku-ku. |
| 12 | RI Hei Shoku | 3 Feb. '14 | ditto | 1-35 Shimonoya-cho, Tsurumi-ku, Yoko- hama-shi. |
| 13 | IN Toku Kon | 11 Aug. '06 | ditto | 1-183 Itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku. |
| 14 | GHANG Chun-ho | 10 Mar. '28 | ditto | 1-1 Koishikawa- cho, Bunkyo-ku. |
| 17 | CHO Ren Shin | 28 Dec. '17 | ditto | 191 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. |
| 19 | BARMA Y.T. | | Not registered; unknown | Not registered in any ledger of Special Invest. Sect. Chiyoda Ward Office or Immigrant Agency |

- 2 -

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|----|-----------------|--------------|------------------------------|---|
| 23 | IN Hei Gyoku | 16 Mar. '05 | Registered; lawful entry. | 383 Umeda-cho, Adachi-ku. |
| 24 | RYU En Ei | 13 June '12 | ditto | former: c/o Kimi Hotel, Nakamura-cho, Minami- ku, Yokohama. new: 4-10 Sakuragi-cho, Kawasaki-shi. |
| 25 | KIN On Jun | 17 Sept. '10 | ditto | 2-29 Nagasaki-cho, Toshima-ku. |
| 26 | IN Ei Ki | 5 Jan. '24 | ditto | 387 Umeda-cho, Ada- chi-ku. |
| 30 | LIU Chi Shen | 21 Dec. '13 | ditto | 6-214 Asagaya, Sugi- nami-ku. |
| 32 | HUANG Chuan | 28 Sept. '05 | ditto | former: 1-1 Akebono-cho, Naka- ku, Yokohama-shi. new: 4074 Hachiman-cho, Minami-ku, Yokohama. |
| 33 | LIM Wen Chin | 20 Sept. '29 | ditto | former: Yamashita-cho, Nakan-ku, Yokohama. new: 4-74 Hachiman-cho, Minami-ku, Yokohama. |
| 36 | HSIEN Nan Kuang | 6 Jan. '02 | ditto | 216 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama-shi. |
| 37 | CHIU Chin Chin | | Not registered; unknown. | He was resided at 6-146 Isezaki-cho, Yo- kohama operating a foreign goods shop "Clover" toward spring of this year, but in April, he surrendered his shop to another person and removed out to a place unknown. Not registered in any ledgers of Naka Ward Office at Yokohama and Immugurant Agency. |
| 39 | LI Fu Ju | 6 Oct. '04 | registered; lawful entry. | 192 Akebono-cho, Yokohama-shi. |
| 40 | RO Shao Chin | 7 Oct. '05 | ditto | 2-29 Akebono-cho, Yokohama-shi. |

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|----|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---|
| 41 | CHO So Mei | 28 Feb. '20 | Registered; lawful entry. | 129 Rokkakubashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama. |
| 42 | RO Ei Kan | 11 Sept. '09 | ditto | 1-59 Nihon-enoki-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku. |
| 43 | TEI Za Hitsu | 29 Oct. '15 | ditto | 9 Shimo-sakunobe, Kawasaki-shi. |
| 45 | SUN TSO (SON Saku) | 15 Nov. '04 | ditto | 1-10 Hon-cho, Nihom- bashi, Chuo-ku. In the previous report on nationality, SUBJECT was named "not applica- ble", and so reported. This time, it is found he has been living at the above address under his alias SUN Chou Chih, Chinese national. |
| 47 | KO Sho Shu (HWANG Chang Joo) | 12 Aug. '03 | ditto | former: 1-40 Iwai-machi, Hodogaya-ku, Yokohama. new: 1379 Kami-sueyoshi-cho, Tsurumi-ku, Yokohama. |
| 52 | SHIGERU Maung | 17 Sept. '03 | ditto | 3-312 Kita-shinagawa, Shinagawa-ku. |
| 53 | IN Ho Kyu | 15 Mar. '18 | ditto | 6-1 Hon-cho-dori, Nakano-ku. |
| 54 | BOKU Kei Chu | 3 Jan. '18 | ditto | 200 Yanagihara-cho, Adachi-ku. |
| 55 | GEN Yo Toku | | Not registered; unknown. | He has received his food rationing at KURUMADA's, 4-46 Hemi-machi, Yokosuka-shi, but has never been living there. Not re- gistered with Immigrant Agency or Yokosuka City Office. |
| 57 | KIN Ki Mei (KIM Hi Myung) | 18 Mar. '03 | Registered; lawful entry. | 1550 Fujimidai, Meguro-ku. |
| 58 | ZEN To Shu (GHUN Doo Soo) | 19 Nov. '16 | ditto | 1-59 Nihon-enoki-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku. |
| 59 | TEI In Kun (CHUNG In Hoon) | 20 Mar. '14 | ditto | 16 Furukawa-dori, Kawasaki-shi. |

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|----|----------------------------------|--------------|--|---|
| 61 | HSIAO En-Cheng | 4 Oct. 1898 | Registered; lawful entry. | 158 Ogigaya-machi, Kamakura-shi. In the previous report on nationality, he was named "not applica- ble", and so reported. This time, it it found that he has been living at the above address, Chinese national. |
| 62 | KIN Sho Kun | 13 Mar. '15 | ditto | 1133 Horinouchi, Kugo- machi, Yokosuka-shi. |
| 63 | SHIN Ko Tei | 24 July '05 | ditto | 2 13 Takamatsu-cho, Toshima-ku. |
| 65 | TSIAI Ming Tsun | 30 Nov. '18 | Not registered; 210 Yamashita-cho, Nationality: Nne. Naka-ku, Yokohama. Made lawful entry before he had lost his nationality. | |
| 68 | CHEN A Min | 5 Dec. '22 | Registered; lawful entry. | same as above. |
| 69 | KARTOPATI Supreastowo | 3 Feb. '22 | ditto | 2-833 Kami-kitazawa, Setagaya-ku. |
| 70 | KO Ken Ki (HONG Hyung Ki) | 9 Mar. '17 | ditto | 3-647, Amanuma, Suginami-ku. |
| 71 | GON Itsu (KWON Il) | 22 Aug. '11 | ditto | 4-52 Itabashi, Itabashi-ku. |
| 72 | BOKU Sei Chin (PAK Sung Chin) | 5 Fe . '14 | ditto | 21 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku. |
| 73 | HAKU Bu (Paik Mu) | | Not registered; 1883 Takinogawa-machi, Acquired Jap. Kita-ku. national; lawful entry. | |
| 76 | RIN Dai Sei | | Not registered. Unknown. | There is no fact that he has been living at 1-26 Shimo- noya-cho, Shioda- machi, Tsurumi-ku, Yo- kohama. Not registered with Immigrant Agency, and Tsurumi Ward Office. |
| 78 | WU Ju Kang | 1 June '22 | Registered; lawful entry. | former: 4-117 Isezaki-cho, Yokohama-shi. new: 2-79 Hachiman-cho, Minami-ku, Yokohama. |
| 79 | TSUI Chin Sai | 21 Aug. 1871 | ditto | 33 Hachiman-cho, Minami-ku, Yokohama. |

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| | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|---|
| 80 | YU Tai Ka (YU Tae Ha) | | Not registered; At Office of lawful entry; Korean Mission As he is a mem- in Japan. ber of Korean Mission in Japan, not registered. | |
| 81 | SHIN Tetsu Zen (SHIN Chul Sun) | | ditto | ditto |
| 82 | RI Yu Ten (LEE Yu Chun) | 17 Aug. '18 | Registered; lawful entry. | 2-29 Moto-machi, Bunkyo-ku. |
| 83 | GEN Shin Sho (WON Shim Chang) | 1 Dec. '06 | ditto | 3-18 Tozuka-machi, Shinjuku-ku. |
| 84 | RI Gen Kyo (LEE Won Kyung) | 9 Aug. '08 | ditto | 15 Torigoe, Kama- kura-shi. |
| 86 | PAN To Yuan | | Not registered; unknown. | Not registered with Chuo Ward Office, Tsukiji Police Station or Immigra- rant Agency. |
| 88 | KA Ichi Sei (HA II Chung) | 8 Oct. '20 | Registered; lawful entry. | 21 Wakamatsu-cho, Shinjuku-ku. |
| 89 | TEI San Chin (CHUNG Chan Chin) | 14 June, '05 | ditto | 2 Shin-suwa-cho, Bunkyo-ku. |
| 90 | KIN Ko Dan (KIM Kwang Nam) | 4 Feb. '06 | ditto | 15 Aioi-cho, Nakano- ku. |
| 91 | BOKU Ryo So (PAK Yang Cho) | 15 Oct. '09 | ditto | 3-25 Shiba-mita, Minato-ku. |
| 92 | LIU Chin Ming | 13 Jul. '27 | ditto | 24 Shin-sakamoto- cho, Daito-ku. |
| 93 | CHEN Fu Cheng | 2 Feb. '22 | ditto | former: 2-27 Akebono-cho, Yokohama-shi. new: 148 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama- shi. |
| 94 | RI Seki Do (LEE Kang Won) | 22 Sept. '02 | ditto | 4-28 Tori-cho, Minami-ku, Yokohama. |
| 95 | RI Ko Gen (LEE Hwang Kil) | 1 Jan. '05 | ditto | former: 3-1 Hama-cho, Kawa- saki-shi. new: Nakatome-kochi, Ikegami-shinden, Kawasaki-shi. |

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| | | | | |
|-----|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|--|
| 97 | CHEN Wei Heng | 19 Oct. 1897 | Registered; lawful entry. | former: 4-51 Akebono-cho, Yokohama-shi. new: 137 Yamashita-cho, Nakan-ku, Yokohama-shi. |
| 98 | LIN Kang Sung | 10 May '15 | ditto | former: 5-71 Choja-machi, Yokohama-shi. new: 217 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. |
| 100 | YU Wen Cheng | 14 Dec. '08 | ditto | former: 1295 Yoyogi-uehara, Shibuya-ku. new: 1680 Shimo-ochiai, Shinjuku-ku. |

* * * * *, * * * * *

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009By 121 NARA Date 6/26/05PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

| | | |
|----------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| | FROM: <u>M</u> | DATE: <u>7 Dec 51</u> |
| <u>3</u> | Chief of Division | <u>HM</u> |
| <u>2</u> | Executive Officer | <u>WJL</u> |
| | Lt. Col. Reed | |
| <u>1</u> | Administrative Officer | <u>@</u> |
| <u>5</u> | Chief Clerk | |
| | Liaison Branch | |
| | Maritime Branch | |
| <u>4</u> | Police Branch | <u>W</u> |
| | Prison Branch | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

FOR:

Information Comment Action Approval File

Remarks:

This is preliminary report from MPD on investigation of "tip" from Major Tobin of Sec/Div concerning secret Korean publishing center. If no objection, I'll show these to Tobin just to let him know police are working on this. When enough evidence is accumulated, police will raid the place.

W - OK Mulbar

Returned to PSB by Sec/Div
12 Dec. '51

W

3 Dec 1951

TRANSLATION

FROM: Chief, Criminal Affairs Division, MPD.

TO :

RE : Results of Investigation re Suspected Publisher of The Shin Chosen.

DETAILS:

1. Name, age, address, occupation, alien registration number of the person.
 - a. Name, age, occupation: SHO NAN EN, born in 1925, part-time instructor, Metropolitan Korean Middle-High School.
 - b. Alien Registration No.: No. 130538.
 - c. Permanent address: 109 Chikudo, Moppofu, Zenranando, Korea.
 - d. Present address: 1329 Oji-machi, Kita-ku, Tokyo.
1. Summary of His Past Career:
 - a. February 1, 1944: Entered Japan.
 - b. : Obtained an alien registration card from the Kita Ward Office.
 - c. August 17, 1951 : Moved to the present address.
 - d. November 3, 1946: Employed as instructor in the aforementioned middle school, 22 2-chome, Kami-Jujo, Kita-ku, then privately operated by the Korean Federation (Choren.)
 - e. September 1949 : Released from the above position as the school was closed simultaneously with the dissolution of the Choren.
 - f. January 1950 : Employed as part-time instructor at the same school, as it was reopened as a Metropolitan institution.

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1. Residence.

His present residence is located in what is commonly called "Chosen Kaikan", formerly used as the Office of the Choren Kita-ku Chapter. At the time when the Choren was dissolved, the Attorney General's Office made a study of whether the ownership of the building should be transferred to the State. It was found that the expense for the construction of the building had been privately financed by one HIROKAWA, Yasuhiro and consequently kept free from confiscation by the Government.

The majority of current residents in the building are those who were formerly affiliated with the Choren.

4 Dec 1951

TRANSLATION.

FROM: Chief, Criminal Affairs Division, MPD.

TO :

RE : Results of Further Investigation re Suspected Publisher of The Shin Chosen.

1. Status of His Family.

No detailed information pertaining to his family is immediately available. But his parents, brothers, wife, and children do not seem be in Japan.

1. Daily Routine Activity.

A part-time instructor of the Metropolitan Middle-High School, he is in charge of Class 2 of the 3rd-year grade of the high school course. He takes a Kokusai Kogyo bus to school, running between Oji and Akabane.

1. Criminal Record and Thought Tendency.

a. No criminal record.

b. Member of the Jujo Cell, JCP Kita-ku Committee, as of 31 January 1950.

1. Current Residents in the Chosen Kaikan.

| Name | Date of birth | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--|------------|
| RI HO SHU (李鳳修) | 3/19/1951/5 | IN. KAN KAKU (于翰鶴) | | 12/14/1919 |
| RI SEI UN (李成雲) 妹 | 6/27/1951 | IN MASAKO (李雅子) | | 9/28/1920 |
| CHO YOKU GYOKU (張翼珠) | 3/25/1951/22 | IN AKIRA (張男 韶) | | 10/27/1949 |
| RI IN TO (李寅斗) | 1/ 5/1951/8 | IN AKEMI (李女 明美) | | 1/ 3/1948 |
| GAKU CHI TAKU (崔珍沢) | 10/11/1951/30 | IN YOKO (李女 瑤子) | | 11/28/1945 |
| KO IKKEI (洪一敬) 女 | 7/ 2/1916 | | | |
| NAN KEI SHUKU (南敬淑) 長女 | 2/21/1947 | | | |
| HI KYOKU KI (裴旭基) | 3/17/1894 | | | |
| KIN SHO RAKU (金昌洛) | 7/16/1924 | | | |

IN, Yoko (), eldest daughter, born on 28 November 1945.

1. Indications that the "Shin Chosen" being printed in the building.

The building was formerly used as the office of the Oji PESO Second Union after the dissolution of the Choren and the Oji Police had been maintaining close surveillance on its occupants as a possible source of trouble. Since about a month ago there has been a noticeable increase in the number of visitors to the building. Some are reported to come by taxi or on sedans with so-called "sanmen-dai" licence numbers.

According to an account of Policeman TSUKADA, Mankichi, of the Oji Police Station, since about a month ago there have been several cases in which they were seen burning a stack of Newspaper-sized paper during the night or early in the morning, while several others stood on guard.

Furthermore, Policeman SAITO, Tomoji of the same police station, reported that Mr. KAKURA, Kakuichiro, owner of the laundry in front of the Chosen Building, informed him that it was frequently visited by one TAKAHASHI, member of a JCP Kawasaki cell.

#25

File
THP

18 December 1951

PERIODICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PREPARED BY POLICE
GUARD SECTION, NATIONAL RURAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

A. Speech by a Certain Japanese in Opposition to Japanese Treaty Broadcasted by Moscow Radio Station:

1. Synopsis:

On the Moscow Radio program of 6 November 1951, a speech delivered by a Hiroshi TOMIZAWA, Japanese delegate to the 2nd World Peace Council, was taken up. It was titled, 'In Opposition to the Japanese Peace Treaty'. The whole thing leads to the view that the Moscow intention, since the COMINFORM criticism launched at the JCP January, last year, is constantly in support of the policy to guide the JCP in the direction of all-out war for racial emancipation.

2. Outline:

The outline of the text delivered over the air are revealed as follows.

a. According to the peace treaty and security pact, American government will be able to retain garrison troops in Japanese territory after the ratification of the treaty.

b. This is an indication of complete control over Japanese economical and political matters. American government makes it substantially impossible for the Japanese public to progress in line with free, democratic, and peaceful road.

c. The separate treaty concluded by America was conducted against the will of the people of Japan.

d. The Japanese people's belief for victory are becoming stronger with the increasing knowledge of American Imperialism taking a beat in Korea, both politically and militarily.

e. The Japanese people are the sole force for denouncing the traitorous treaty and pact and establish security force to defend the livelihood of the people. The will to strive hard in order to secure the total peace exists in all the people.

f. The Japanese will not acknowledge the peace treaty excluding the Soviet Russia, Red China, and the people of Asia.

3. Evaluation:

The significance lies in the point where direct directive from Moscow, although it had been so also in the past at every important occasions, is reflected in this radio broadcast. The spokesman of Moscow, TOMIZAWA Hiroshi, is believed to be a disguised name for KIKUNAMI Katsumi, ex-~~AKAHATA~~ editorial bureau vice-chief.

- 2 -

Reference:

The personal history of KIKUNAMI Katsumi, as follows:

| | |
|------------|--|
| April 1927 | Entered Osaka Newspaper, editorial public relation office. |
| May 1935 | Foreign reporter of same press attached to London Branch Office. |
| May 1938 | Tokyo Asahi Newspaper editorial European and American office. |
| Nov. 1939 | Same office, vice-chief. |
| Feb. 1946 | Japan Newspaper Communication Radio Labor Union. |
| Oct. 1946 | Central Executive Committee, Chairman. |
| Aug. 1946 | Chairman, SANBETSU. |
| Jan. 1949 | Elected Diet Representative (House of Representative). |
| June 1950 | Vice Chief of AKAHATA Editorial Office. Purged. |

B. National Meeting of the Japan Repatriation League Held.

1. Synopsis:

The Japan Repatriation League held a discussion meeting at the room of Representative YONEHARA in the Diet Building on both 17 and 18 November with representatives from 23 prefectures and affiliates, total 34 individuals, and conferred on various current problems. It is strongly suspected that JCP purged member ITO Ritsu attended the meeting to guide on various problems. The truth of the incident is being investigated.

(B-2)

2. Facts:

Attendants of the above include:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| ITO Ritsu | Ex-central Committee, Purged JCP member |
| SHIMIZU Tatsuo | Member of organization Japan Repatriation League |
| TAKAYAMA Hideo | Leadership Chief of area, JRL |
| DOI Sukenobu | Leadership member of area, JRL |
| SUDO | ----- |
| AOKI Kuniyoshi | Chairman Central Committee, JRL |

Subjects discussed: a. Self Reflection of the reactionists:

TAKAYAMA and SUDO, who are both leaders of the JRL, were branded by the JCP as reactionists, subjected to criticism but, because they swore loyalty to the party, they were decided to continue in activities.

b. The nature of the JRL was to organize and coordinate repatriates and ex-militarymen, based on patriotic

- 3 -

spirit. However, the tendency was, that it lacked unity after returning to Japan interior. It is necessary that all members formerly of the continent or abroad be included as membership of JRL and, eventthougth they may be reactionists, educate them in a way they will not be called or labled reactionists.

c. Struggle against the Police Reserves. The former graduates of the military academy of Japan are enrolling as field or company grade officers in the National Police Reserves under supervision of the American Imperialists.

The JCP also needs these officers on their side and all remedies were stressed to induce them into party affiliates. (ITO Ritsu made special effort to stress this.)

d. Enforcement of the organization plan to strengthen the institute. Campaign to call in militarymen and civilian repatriates.

e. Organ paper. 'SHINBOKU SHIMBUN - Fraternity News' to be published to exchange friendship among ex-militarymen and civilian repatriates. Also guidance will be directed thru this paper.

f. Counter-espionage measures. By making friends and ties among the civilian repatriates and militarymen thru various meetings and secure information within the police reserves.

g. Dispatch of the KACHUSHA troupe. For making activity funds for the JRL and to spread propaganda throughout the country thru plays and drama, a KACHUSHA troupe will be circulated thruout the country, beginning early next spring.

h. Reelection of the officers. The following new officers were elected for leadership.

Highest group leadership member. SUDO -----
SHIMIZU Tatsuo
ONUKEI -----

leadership members DOI Sukenobu
SHIMIZU Tatsuo
TAKAYAMA Hideo
SUDO -----
AOKI -----
ONUKEI -----

3. Evaluation:

The activity of the JRL in various areas are recently increasing tremendously and new policy guide and activity direction instructions have been passed out on 1 September under the name of JRL National Contact Council, specifically stressing the organization and collaboration of the Civilian Repatriates and Ex-military personnels. The point where ITO Ritsu is said to have attended the meeting is yet to be investigated and determined but, due to the nature of the organization, it is hard to believe that they will deny his attendance. Presently being investigated.

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C. Japan Communist Party members collecting dynamites with fuses attached.

1. Synopsis:

The mining districts in Saga and Nagasaki prefectures are under the tendency of instructing JCP members to smuggle in among miners and, taking advantage of the careless handling of dynamites within the mines, collect enough dynamites to prepare for the coup d'etat.

(B-3)

2. Contents:

a. Actual conditions prevailing in the mines concerning the handling of dynamites:

Dynamites allotted for the use of mining are recently reported to be misused and sold by miners. The products are mostly sold to fishermen for illegal catching of fishes. The mining authorities are instructed to appoint responsible technicians for the handling of dangerous explosives. However, the actual situation in the mines are such that each mine laborers are at liberty in carrying out dynamites according to their initiative.

The mining management and authorities are well aware of this and have taken measures to prevent the JCP members from being employed.

b. The condition of the JCP member collecting dynamites.

The JCP are systematically collecting and accumulating dynamites, taking advantage of the careless management of the dynamites in the mines.

The coal mines ~~pre~~sently under systematic project for accumulating dynamites are:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Saga Prefecture, Higashi-Matsuura-gun, | OTSURU Mines |
| " " | KARATSU Mines |
| " " | KOIWA Mines |
| " " | YAMASHIRO Mines |
| " " | KUSHISA Mines |
| " " | NAGAHAMA Mines |
| Nagasaki Prefecture, Kita-Matsuura-gun, | FUKUSHIMA Mines |
| " " | TOKUYOSHI Mines |
| " " | TAIHANA Mines |
| " " | IMAFUKU Mines |

The above mines are already aware of the party members penetrating systematically, and have taken adequate means to prevent the employment at their respective place.

At OTSURI Mines, a certain JCP miner contacted JCP NAGAKI Tetsuo, who inturn contacted the hostess of MIYOSHIYA, a restaurant located at TAKAKUSHI Port, Higashi-Matsuura-gun. The hostess relayed this immediately to JCP shipmate of KOFUKU-Maru of Takakusu Port who immediately contacted JCP a certain YASUNAGA of Shiohama, Nagasaki Prefecture.

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This is an example of the products being relayed from one person to another, systematically within the JCP organization.

At KINESHIMA Mine, a sister of the certain purged member of OTSURU Mine worked at a restaurant nearby and maintained close contact with a certain miner inside, collecting dynamites.

Ex-Chairman of the JCP Saga Prefectural Committee, HATA Zen made operation point recently in and around Karatsu and Otsuru Area. He is believed to be operating in wide and active scale, suspected strongly of being tied with the accumulation of dynamites.

3. Evaluation:

The penetration before in the mining districts were purely of political nature or communization of the labor unions among miners but this is the first sign of their intention and penetration on tactical basis. The handling of explosives must be restricted and at the same time the JCP movement should be closely observed to judge their overall plans for revolution.

D. Thesis by KAMEKAWA Tetsuya and the organization of SHINSEI-KONDAN-KAI.

1. Synopsis:

KAMEKAWA Tetsuya is an affiliate of the one time 2.26 incident with others like KITA Kazuteru and NISHIDA Zei. He was sentenced to life imprisonment but was released after the war terminated. It is recently reported that he is entering GHQ and has close access to top notch figures of Liberal party and Social party and has close contacts with many other political figures. His opinion concerning domestic conditions and political problems are ardently being heard and it is believed that the recently organized SHINSEI-KONDAI-KAI has much influence from the KAMEKAWA Tetsuya thesis as its cause and the objective of the organization is to cope with/arising emergency situation.

2. Facts:

The thesis of KAMEKAWA Tetsuya, in gist, are as follows.

(1) Within 3 months time after the ratification of the treaty will see a general strike in the whole of Japan, and if this succeeds, a laborer's class government will be formed.

(2) If American troops are dispatched for the suppression of this strike, a strong resistance struggle will be started within Japanese bearing discontent for American intervention in Japanese domestic problems, and from this conflict developed into American and Japanese hostilities, the 3rd world war will be ignited;

(3) If the Police Reserves are mobilized for the suppression of this national strike, it will succeed first, but the government with the reserves at the core will be formed which will only last 6 months because of the general laborer's offensive that will destruct everything.

- 6 -

(4) The Japanese Police Reserves are an extremely dangerous thing in consideration of national security. For reasons:

a. No spiritual backbone. Most of the composing force are only those who have the interest of supporting their family with the wages.

b. Therefore it is unbelievable that they will sacrifice themselves for the cause of fighting with foreign forces. On the other hand, they are strong and tyrant powers over their own people.

9 c. The reconstruction of Japan can only be expected from the younger generations, between the age of 20 and 30 who possess strong zeal for their country, willing to throw their life away for the sake of their country. This spirit will have to be trained.

d. The present Japan is being threatened with the left and right forces coordinated for the common cause of opposing to America.

3. Evaluation:

The force to defend Japan from the crisis is not dependend on American nor Reserve troops. It is interesting to know that they stress the same rightists opinion held before the war, where extreme rightists group, composed of younger generations in support of patriotism, are to be relied and the thought ~~is~~ that 'Japanese groups holding anti-American sentiment will start the 3rd world war.'

E. Tear Gas case by Koreans in Osaka.

1. Synopsis and evaluation:

Reference is made to the submitted report dated 3 Dec. 1951 subject 'Korean Attack on Police Station in Osaka.' The significance of the case rests in the point where the Koreans resorted to throwing tear gas chemicals. There are other informations reaching the police that the Koreans are under training in applying partisan tactics ~~who~~ which we are of particular interest and surveillance.

000.1

October 15, 1951

From : Chief, Criminal Investigation Division, MPD

To :

Subject : Report on unlawful acts involved in the labor or other movements

-
- a. Names & addresses of suspects;
name of organization with which the suspect is affiliated.
 - b. Time of arrest
 - c. Arresting police
 - d. Outline of criminal fact
-

- a. (1) OSATO Eiji, 24, Communist; unknown
No. 769, Karatsuka-cho, Shinagawa-ku
- (2) Kin Ki Shin, 24, Communist; unknown
1-1245 Magome Higashi, Ota-ku
- (3) About 5'2" tall, about 24; unknown
(using the right to silence)
- (4) About 5'3" tall, about 23; unknown
(ditto)

b. (1)-(4): At 9:30 p.m. Oct. 12, '51

c. (1)-(4): The Ikegami police

d. (1)-(4): On the occasion of the grand festival of the Honmonji temple at Ikegami, approximately 30 persons were marching on the Ikegami street at No. 460 Tsutsumikata-cho, Ota-ku, around 9:30 p.m. October 12. They then held aloft a grand lantern on which the following was written in manuscript:

// | "Opposing the Security Treaty,
Opposing the single Peace Treaty,
Opposing a war,
'Nanmyo Horen Gekyo'"

Though they were mixed with other worshippers the police, considering it an unreported assembly, warned them against the procession. But in defiance of the police advice they tried to continue it forcibly, subsequently a melee took place. Some of the demonstrators were arrested for obstructing execution of the official duty and violating the Metropolitan ordinance.

**

Oct. 13, 1951

To : P M O
C I C
P S D

From : Liaison Chief, MPD

Subject : Report on a representation of returned ROK volunteers

I hereby hasten to inform you of the abovesaid subject as follows.

About 1600 hrs., Oct. 9, twelve or thirteen Korean youths visited ROK Mission to Japan, located at No. 2 Ginza-Yonchome, and inquired for Ambassador SHIN.

They were all ex-volunteers who have recently returned from Korean fronts. They were neither dressed in uniform, nor are living in the Korean Resident Association's Training Institution at Amanuma, Suginami-ku, presumably living with their relatives or acquaintances; they spoke comparatively calmly.

On that day the ambassador had been out from the morning all through, but there happened to be present there KIN, Ryu Shu, the former ROK ambassador, with whom they had an interview. Negotiation talks were made in Korean language, so details thereof could not be known to us. But the gist of the talks seemed to be as follows:

1. There was a discrepancy of service conditions between those when they were enlisted and those when they were serving with the forces.
2. Fatigue-dress and travelling expenses should be supplied.

Etc.

As to the first point, they were earnestly appealing to the former ambassador as if he had been responsible therefor, and Mr. KIN appeared to be at a loss what to reply thereto, and his reply was likely to go no further than he told them he would let the present ambassador be acquainted with that appeal.

About 1830 hrs. the meeting broke up, they went out ahead of him, and seemed to keep waiting for him near the entrance, but in vain. At last he did not appear, so they dispersed about 1845 hrs.

The competent police station (TSUKIJI) dispatched four additional police officials in plain clothes besides the usual four guards in uniform, and let them guard clandestinely against a possible trouble, but the situation ended in calmness.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009

By LA NARA Date 6/26/05

- 2 -

As already reported, we have had three or four similar cases thereto in this year, and we are always cautioning against their movement.

#23

File

4 Dec. 1951

PERIODICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PREPARED BY
POLICE GUARD SECTION, NATIONAL RURAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

A. Decision of the JCP National Finance Division Chiefs Conference

1. Synopsis:

✓ The JCP made clear in their "New Platform" to establish Racial Emancipation Democratic Government by destruction of reactionary Yoshida System which supports the occupation, and for it, resort to collaboration and struggle in defence of "Racial emancipation, establishment of defence, and zeal for peace." In order to accomplish the above aims, on 24 Oct. 1951, the National Finance Division Chiefs Conference adopted the current financial policy as "It must be remembered that, thru practical activities only, party finance is managed" and instructions to that effect were passed on to the area.

2. Contents (decision and activities to be practised)

a. The party finance is practically like an ammunition supply to weapons, which is the system. The ammunition must be supplied by the mass people. It is only beneficial when the institute operates the account and uses it in accordance with the new platform in which the objective for struggle is ruled.

The struggle to defend the political, economical, and cultural oppression and enslavement will overcome and solve the receding financial problems.

b. Deploy financial activities in order to promote various struggles. It is urgent that aggressive financial activities be carried out in accordance with the new platform which will unite the national activities in the relief of Japan. We have much to learn from the Korean Resident's "HEIWA SENSU KYUKOKU GEKKAN"- Month of Struggle for Peace to Relieve Nation". It is important that the labor class becomes the true leader of the people at large on a national scale and the farmers realize their importance is allied troops and aggressively take part in the revolutionary enterprise willingly.

c. Render total effort in the muturing of the party with the cells carrying out the central policy without delay and display originality in the creation of its formation. The cell is the operation point for making our new platform belong to the people at large. It is our confirmed policy to conduct in financial activities in relation with the 6 principles and more allotment to the lower classes.

d. To strengthen party finance by increasing organ paper activities.

It is important that this is carried out in the aggressive labor classes and penetrate into remote farmers, fishermen, and lumber area youths. We must be certain that the media of distributing organ papers in every places are the sign of mass support.

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- 2 -

e. Contribute to increase financial strength by nurturing mass organizations.

We, namely the farmers union, labor union, and all other classes of the people, must all organize to defend our interest and respect the mass organization formed in accordance with our demands. Contribution, without selfishness, must be made to increase financial strength of the party.

3. Evaluation:

This is one form of penetration, based on the new platform, being contemplated by JCP. The 6 principles mentioned in the report are as follows:

1. The party dues must be paid to support the party finance.
2. The organ paper must be distributed extensively to support the organ.
3. To secure the mass public to form the foundation of party finance.
4. To cultivate the financial activity field in the unified front.
5. To organize permanent mass campaign for mass struggle.
6. To establish financial activity around party cell and discharge responsibility at the higher leadership echelons.

B. Struggle policy held by MINSEN Central Standing Committee

1. Synopsis:

The MINSEN Central Standing Committee decided on 15 Oct. 1951 to adopt the following struggle policy based on the fundamental policy of the 4th Central Committee to "defend the Fatherland by opposing to the compulsory deportation of Korean Resident's in Japan".

The struggle policy have been distributed to the lower organizations and on both 6 and 7 November, at the 2nd Central Struggle Conference held by Koreans in Japan opposing to Forced Deportation, (place held - Tokyo) it was emphasized that "In the Struggle, it is important to unite the forces including the Japanese people."

2. Content:

a. Struggle policy:

Why it is necessary to have compulsory deportation. Because the Koreans in Japan compose the force to fight for the honor of Fatherland unifications and independence. It is also the common principle of Imperialism to become aggressive and desperate, the more they fail in their aggressive war in Korea. It is intended to persuade the Japanese, who have doubt in living in an independent nation, into ~~the~~

- 3 -

discharging their dissatisfaction towards the Koreans. It is intended to force the Japanese to bear hard feelings against the Koreans and, by public opinion thus created, deport as many as possible to Korean battlegrounds.

It is aimed at making Singman Rhee take the Korean Residents by the horn, as if a cow, and by confiscating all properties, and sending them into Korean battlegrounds, make the Koreans suffer seriously.

b. The significance of creating a struggle:

It is our primary interest to fight for the future liberty and independence of our fatherland in addition to defending our life and property.

We must have pride and confidence in our work to bring about freedom and democracy. The isolationist and defeatists are not in our accord. We must fight with Imperialism and Militarism which tends to interfere with peaceful solution of the fatherland and make a blood sea out of our country. They defend Japanese militarism and not the true Japanese liberation and independence.

B c. The condition is profitable.

The brilliant victory of defending fatherland front and the universal peace supporting powers are powerfully developed. Asia in general are against Imperialism and racial independence moves are created in various parts. The enemy confidence is weaker and, in spite of it, they are taking a war expanding policy to which the Japanese people are resisting and opposing. The Japanese farmers and laborers are fighting to defend themselves, passing words out for a direct armament activity.

d. How to fight.

Conditions for struggle: The cause is rooted in organizing direct action in the interest of the nation and people.

Various explanation, publicity, meeting will be given to the objects and the contents and present ~~in~~ condition will be illustrated to each member to have them create confidence in their mind. The leaders will direct the entire activity.

The demands made by unit labor organizations under the union will be supported and aided to establish struggle conditions within the mass, systematically. (e.g. Youth to form Action Troops, Women and Juveniles to make contacts, Industrialists to manage funds, etc. including the Japanese women and their relatives, to protest and at the same time sponsor and organize Japan Korea Friendship body or Peace movement, etc.)

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Expose and isolate the radicals.

Rapid and systematic promotion of plans to compose various protest struggles.

Organize various defence troops and struggle committee and establish a condition to fight it out. In prefectures, be sure to prepare a special defence troop ready for mobilization spontaneous to calls.

Our foes are taking media to separate our race. We must precaution and call the Japanese race into our side.

Announce concrete problems accute to our daily living and deploy publicity activity to render self stability. United struggle must be the solution to denounce separate ~~px~~ peace treaty and opposition struggle to various suppressive regulations.

Involve various political parties in Japan, progressive leading figures and by utilizing various meetings and discussion assemblies, make demands and lectures to arise public opinion to totally express themselves violently.

Promote and expand the friendship relationship between Korea and Japan thru various activities, based on prearranged plans.

It takes higher politics and action to base the above activity on a unified front according to the principle "to expand unification thru the media of struggle and struggle thru the media of uniting."

3. Evaluation:

In order to insure the above policy, a meeting, "2nd Central Struggle Assembly to oppose Korean Compulsory Deportation" was held in Tokyo on both 6 - 7 Nov. at which it was concluded to fight in tight unision with the Japanese for the political peace and independence, rejecting oppression and hospitality. Also, in the JCP 5th National Council, it was concluded that "in order to demand for racial liberation, all classes within the people and a racial united front must be organized and make it a characteristic point of the movement," including the Japanese people to join with leftist Koreans. It is well presumed that behind this directive, the JCP has the strings pulled. It is pre-cautioned for the two organizations to cooperate on all phases of their movement on problems concerning compulsory deportation of Koreans.

C. "Immediate Policy of Activities Against the Compulsory Deportation" of the Koreans" and Tactics of Anonymous Letters and Postcards

1. Outline:

The Central Committee for Defence of Motherland, organized by the Koreans in Japan, issued on about October 15, 1951, to its Branch Headquarters in the various prefectures an instruction on its "immediate policy of activities against the compulsory deportation" with the view to strengthen its struggle. The instruction stressed specially on the point that "the true object of struggle unless accompanied by protests would not penetrate into the brass members of the enemy headquarters", and urged to write and mail energetically anonymous letters to the law-enforcement agencies and important officials of the government.

Apart from the above, the Japan Communist Party seems to have issued an order as a strategy of its struggle against the government authorities to carry out a concentrated offensive against the Director of the Special Examining Bureau, Attorney General, Director General of National Rural Police, Superintendent General of Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department and others with letters, postcards and telephone calls of protests and as a matter of fact this order is being circulated in some areas.

2. Contents:

(1) An extract of the instruction issued by the Central Committee for Defence of Motherland is shown in the annex.

(2) The order issued by the Fukuoka Prefectural Committee of the Japan Communist Party to its District Committees reads, "As one of the means of struggle opposing to the oppression of mass, the tools of the imperialism should be blamed and protested individually. For that purpose, the protests by letters, postcards and telephone calls must be concentrated on them and at the same time such protests must be posted on all places of their neighborhood so that they will be embarrassed with such protests both at their offices and homes. The order specifies the names and addresses of such persons as follows:

- a. YOSHIKAWA Mitsusada, Director of the Special Examining Bureau
Address: No.58, 2-chome, Minami-honden, Kichijyoji,
Musashino-shi
Tel.: Musashi 3434
- b. OHASHI Takeo, Attorney General
Address: No.30, 5-chome, Hirazuka, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo-to
Tel.: Osaki (49) 1240
- c. SAITO Noboru, Director General of National Rural Police
Address: No.12, Sakuragaoka, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo-to
Tel.: Shibuya (46) 1,462
- d. TANAKA Eiichi, Superintendent General of Tokyo Police Department
Address: No.45, Shiba-Azuma-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo-to
Tel.: Mita 302

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3. Significance:

The struggle against the deportation of the Koreans has passed the phase of educational propaganda and reached a stage of actual struggle by any means whatever at hand. It must be noted that the strategies against law-enforcement agencies are showing signs that its struggle entered the initial stage of offensive against the individuals of such government offices.

Annex.Extract from the Instruction issued by the Central
Committee for Defence of Motherland against
Compulsory Deportation

(Protest)

The true meaning of our struggle would not reach the very hearts of our enemy without protestation and unless such protestation is placed energetically but silently, it would never be listened to by our enemy.

(1) To develop an extensive and powerful struggle of protestation immediately and to present protests to such authorities of various classes as prefectural governments, city offices, assembly-men, police stations and town and village offices, and also such agencies connected with our daily life as taxation offices, employment security offices, etc., For this purpose groups of protestants shall be organized without fail and protest be carried out by everybody regardless sex.

(2) To ^{visit} privately the officials, teachers, etc. who are subjugating the power of the government, and to make protests and requests.

(3) To express categorical objection to the deportation of the Koreans by making protests energetically by means of sending anonymous letters to thousands of the local government agencies, individuals, Diet-men of the local electorates, and high officials of the government.

(4) To continue daring struggles in all the protesting campaigns until the definite answer is obtained from the relevant government agencies that they would not undertake the compulsive deportation.

Jap Police Reports JCP New platform, - to
establish social emancipation Democratic
government by destruction of Yoshida
system, which supports the occupation, by
(a) Increase financial activities to promote
struggle, (b) strengthen party finance by
increasing news publications. (c)

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27 Nov. 1951

PERIODICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PREPARED BY
POLICE GUARD SECTION, NATIONAL RURAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS

A. National Convention of Japan Labor-Farmer Relief Association:

1. Synopsis:

Japan Labor-Farmer Relief Association, organized in 1948, functioned in the name of relief work for those, or the bereaved, who sacrificed their lives for the benefit of the mass in course of struggle, and have conducted active operation systematically in collecting funds. However, in due course, the function of the organization changed its nature to cope with the arising current situation and, in addition to the relief work, it decided to:

- (a) take part in the promotion of JCP open activities and, at the same time, continue to operate as an underground institute of the JCP covert functions.
- (b) utilize the organization to carry out systematic underground activities and camouflage legal activities.

The position became important within the JCP operation structure and, on 12 Nov. 1951, national delegates assembled at Sendai-shi and held their 6th National Convention. It was concluded at this meeting to call the organization "Japan People's Relief Association" and, after general report by the Central Committee, operation policy (draft) and others were decided.

2. Facts:

On 12 Nov. 1951, from 0900 hrs, a total of 130 members including 74 National delegates and 6 members of the Matsukawa case affiliates, assembled at the Tabacco Hall, Sendai City to hold the following:

(a) Opening Address:

OTA Keitaro, Ito City Assemblyman

(b) Election of chairman:

OTAJIMA Moriyoshi, Miyagi Pref. representative of Labor-Farmer Relief Association
OTA Keitaro, Ito City Assemblyman

(c) Speeches made by co-union representative

YOSHIDA Sukeharu, Sanbetsu chairman
NIKAIDO Sonoko, Matsukawa Incident Affiliate's representative.

(d) General Report:

NAMBA Hideo, VC Committee Central Hdqrs of Labor-Farmer Relief Association.

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Title of Speech "Our Duty in Relation with the Changing current Conditions"

(1) Increasing Fascist Offensive and Intrusion of Basic Human Rights:

It is proved by the latest international situation that the strong desire for peace and justice by the world citizens are increasing. On the other hand, the authorities at power, namely old control class, seek only violence and Fascist reactionary means, including war, to maintain their influence and powers. Under such influence and control, the Japanese are totally deprived of their rights.

Especially, because Japan is under occupation and has not yet regained her independence, she is urged to share her part in the Korean warfare. Consequently, the Japanese are the one to suffer oppression.

(2) Direction and duty of Relief activities under such conditions:

Under various plans, struggle operations are conducted to defend suppression and oppression of above nature. It is not ~~an~~ unusual demand but rather a natural outcome.

(3) Result and defects of the operation:

We are of opinion, upon reflection of the past, that our activities are not quite up to the standard to meet the world condition. However, we did take up many problem in defence of the general human rights. We have, thru our work, gained acknowledgement of the people in need of relief that, if organized, it is not difficult to defend our human rights by our own hands. It is our problem to defend our rights and the Relief Association takes up common problems we face daily around us.

However, we cannot but realize our defects in spite of the above accomplishment.

The Relief Association is not yet a liberal organization. Relief of oppression was not carried out nationally and systematically.

We find the following two points to be the cause for it.

Our view point was narrow and we did not consider in general when we understood our duty of relief work. Our operation policy, thus, was based on independent cases and we over looked the general oppression that threatens our livelihood and other rights. We therefore amend our operation policy to the following:

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We protest to all basic human rights.
 To be a relief to all victims of oppression.
 To help out 600,000 Korean residents in Japan facing oppression of human rights.
 To oppose all oppressive laws and regulations.
 To help out in all cases where emergency relief is needed.
 To be an international Relief organization.

(4) Organizational Policy:

Systematic relief activities were neglected in the past. Most of the activity called for fund campaign. More coordination with other organizations like (Livelihood Defending Club, Health Preservation Club, Tennants Association) with more publicity to include into the Relief Association. In order to concentrate on the fishery and farming villages, systematic operation will be conducted.

Financial Policy: To establish policy for enlargement of the organization.
 To collect dues punctually.
 To secure support and donations to ensure broad operation of defending human rights.

Organ Paper: To continue publication of Relief Operation Information instead of reissuing relief newspaper.
 To raise the quality of the Central Headquarters in publishing periodicals.
 To have Prefectural Headquarters, also, issue periodicals.
 To utilize the "Human Rights People's News -- JINKEN MINPO" as a preparatory organ since it is made available by organizers of the human defence operations.

3. Evaluation:

The important part of the problems discussed at this meeting, worthy of special attention, are as follows:

- (a) The scope of relief operation will be widened.
- (b) Enforcement of the organizational strength expected.
- (c) Relief Operation to be conducted in International relationship.

This means, the part this association will take informing a people's unification front to cope with the new world developments are big. Also they are insisting that they carry out conscious activity for the organization of a broad National Unification Front in order to carefully accomplish the objectives originally set out. It is obvious that this association is a strong front organization under the influence and guidance of the JCP and the future role in relation with the party National Unification Front activities are to be strictly observed.

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B. Organization of the Anti-Communist Self Defence Body -- SOKOKU BOEI KOKUMIN DOSHIKAI -- (Fatherland Defence National Comrade Association)

1. Synopsis:

Problems concerning the national defence and rearmament after the independence of Japan have been discussed in order to prevent the aggressive Communism, within and without, since the outbreak of Korean war. At the time peace treaty and Japan American Security Treaty are signed, this problem is of urgent importance.

Organizations like

1. KOKUDO BOEI MINSHU SHUGI RENMEI
(National Defence Democratic Federation)

Leader -- TSURUMI, Yusuke

2. KOKUDO BOEI KENKYU KAI
(National Defence Research Association)

Leader -- OYAMA Iwao

3. KOKUDO BOEI KOKUMIN DOMEI
(National Defence People's Association)

Leader -- SHIMIZU Wataru

4. SOKOKU BOEI JIEI DAN
(Fatherland Defence and Self-Protecting Group)

Leader -- SHIMIZU Wataru

etc., have been formed and are in action. In addition to above,

SOKOKU BOEI KOKUMIN DOSHIKAI
(Fatherland Defence National Comrade Association)

Chairman Committee -- KIZAKI Tameyuki
(ex dietman, YOKUSO member)

has been formed and at present widely publicized in Kansai Area to systematically promote organizational work.

2. Facts:

On 18 August 1951, subject organization was formed at DO Bldg., Kinugasa-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka-shi where office is located with the following membership:

Chairman, Committee;
Chief Secretariat;

KIZAKI,
Tameyuki

ex-Peers School Prof.
"Dietman (YOKUSO)
Cadre

Standing Committee;
Youth Troop Representative;

HORI, Makoto

ex-Renovation Youth League
Chairman

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|---|----------------------|--|
| Standing Committee; General Affairs Director; | TAKEOKA, Rinzo | ex-HINOMARU movement Director |
| Standing Committee; Planning Director; | FUJITA, Kiyoshi | ex-Army Instruction Board employee, Director of Prince SHOTOKU Club. |
| Standing Committee; Investigation Director; | HATTORI, Setsuji | (KENSEI) Political Party |
| Standing Committee; Youth Director; | OGURA, Yoshifusa | ex-Mongolian Gov't. Councillor, ex-Renovation Youth Party, Cadre |
| Standing Committee; Enterprise Director; | MURAKAMI, Takeo | ex-Rehabilitation Youth League. |
| Standing Committee;) Organization Director;) | SANO Masashi | ex-KOKUCHO DAN, leader ex-Renovation Youth Party, Cadre. |
| Standing Committee; Cultural Director; | SUZUKI Jyokichi | ex-Asahi Press, reporter |
| Committee | KAWAII, Shukei | |
| " | YOSHIMI, Eiji | |
| " | TADA, Taiten | |
| " | AIDA, Seiji | |
| " | KITANO, Seiji | |
| " | SUMIYA, Toshio | |
| " | SAKI, Osamu | |
| Consultant | GOTO, Ryunosuke | |
| " | SHIOBARA, Tokisaburo | |
| " | KIMURA, Takutaro | |
| " | SEKI, Keizo | |

Platform:

(1) Fatherland defence is a national movement, bi-partisan and inter-class, advocating the rehabilitation of Japan and world peace.

(2) Fatherland defence is a movement to be supported by each members of the country ~~on~~ ^{not} their own and to be made compulsory.

(3) Fatherland Defence is a righteous Spriritual movement based on truth, tradition and democracy.

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(4) Fatherland defence is a movement to defend the occupation and love the native soil, encouraging the government within and to establish world peace without.

(5) Fatherland defence movement will not advocate nor reject armament but will listen to world opinion and act aggressively upon reflection of the Japanese mission.

Nature:

Presently, the nature of the SOKOKU BOEI KOKUMIN DOMEI adheres to the policy of "creating defence consciousness within the people" and forms its operation policy as follows:

- (1) Maintenance of Security, especially to outroot the evils of Communism.
- (2) Recovery of human nature and promotion of moral standard.
- (3) Construction of fatherland and increase of production.

It is distinctly separating the movement from political affiliations and is aiming for a strong national movement.

The ideology that forms the crux of this movement is inseparable loyalty to the Emperor and conceives as its mission to establish self defence ability against all red menace. It is obvious from ~~above~~ above that this organization is in support of armament and amendment of the constitution, opposing to pacifism advocated by Communist Party and Social Party. For example, on 13, 14 October 1951 Socialist Party planned to hold a meeting in Osaka in opposition of Peace and Security Treaty but subject organization disapproved of the plan and tried to intervene with power. This is worthy of attention.

Activities:

Immediately after the organization, it has published "MINBO SHINBUN" to propagate the intentions. Speeches were also held in Osaka and Mie Areas to eventually spread the organization in every prefecture. Plans for establishing branches are as attached. Presently, not many prefectures have systematic operations started. Only in Wakayama Prefecture, TADA TAITEN (ex-Naval Air Commander), and in Mie, HATTORI SETSUJI (ex KENSEI affiliate) are active.

The headquarters have, as of 6 Oct. 1951, carried out activities in 12 prefectures, 66 branches, involving a total of 11,000 membership, according to their claim. However, under the present stage, it is evaluated that, it does not exceed the propaganda stage. The means in which HATTORI is propagating in Mie, for instance distributing pamphlets thru fire organizations and youths clubs, are not successful and in some cases have attempted to gain members and branch chiefs thru the assistance of police.

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1st period of operations covers the following plans:

- (1) Holding MINBO meetings.
- (2) Erection of International Monument for the dead.
- (3) Japan Cultural Exhibition.

Membership and funds are being collected.

3. Evaluation:

This organization is patterned after the American civil defence plan, main purpose to defend domestic peace and order after the treaty is signed, and distinctly marks the anti-communist line. Influential pre-war figures, like GORO Ryunosuke, KIMURA Tokutaro, SEKI Keizo, SANO Masashi, MURAKAMI Takeo, OGURA Yoshifusa and others are participating and the direction of the subject organization is judged by this angle also. However, KIZAKI Tameyuki and his political influence has much to do with the future development.

It is suspected that strong ties with KIKUHATA DOSHIKAI -- Rightist body, will be developed and mass support by citizens and labor unions are concentrated on anti-communist activities.

C. National Convention of the Korean Youth Held.

1. Synopsis:

The Youth Front Organization activities and plans were carried out by the Korean Youths in Japan who intend to deploy a stronger struggle line in opposition of a compulsory deportation enforcement set forth by the Immigration Law promulgated 1 November 1951.

300 delegates of the National Convention met between the hours 0900 - 1600, 4 Nov. 1951, at prefectural #11 Korean Primary School, located at Nishikicho, Tachikawa-City, Tokyo Pref. in order to promote the above policy. (A-1)

2. On 4 Nov. 1951, between the hours 0900 - 1600, 300 National delegates met at Pref. #11 Korean Primary School located at Nishikicho, Tachikawa-shi, Tokyo-to and voted their chairman and secretary general.

Representative of Osaka, name unknown, was elected chairman and Representative of Kobe, name unknown, was elected Secretary General.

The Chairman made the following speech:

Japanese government intends, by sending back Koreans on deportation order, to make the Koreans take up arms in Korean battle grounds. We fought up to now, thru gentleman like media. The result is not successful. We must unite with the JCP and resort to our final action. We are at the point where promotion of anti-deportation movement is at the opportune time. The 200,000 Laborers of Japan are protesting the management for the witner allowance, which means, the pre requisit is already laid out. The personal property must be deposited under the name of dependents or relatives, to avoid confiscation in case deportation is effected. Women should participate in the protest and

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all means of appeals should be submitted to the diet for considerations.

Intelligentsia should cooperate in the protest.

The Youth Activities Group~~a~~ is also formed⁺ composed of approximately 2,000 (including members in Tokyo with students as nucleus) which is to unite with the JCP to struggle against deportation. If the Japanese government insists on the compulsory deportation, the Youth Activities Group will take~~n~~ necessary action to execute the ~~XXXXX~~ assassination plan of leading individuals and higher officials of the Japanese government. The training is continued for this. (Those willing to act in response to the Headquarters order, live & die, were asked to stand up and every one present stood up.)

Future activity policy:

The former student movement, to be included in the youth activities.

The children's group, formerly belonged to the guidance of the Instructors of the school, will be included in youth groups herewith.

The Koreans will not act independently but will unite with the Japanese hereon to form a common front in organized struggle. The ideological struggle should be amended and be more active in the future.

The reactionaries should not be excluded but invited to participate. In such case all necessary action should be taken to enlighten and convert ~~them~~.

Call ordinary Korean's attention to the fact that they are members of the Korean People's Republic and should be the first to struggle for peace in honor of the brave race they represent.

Other reference material:

The instruction and circulation for the assembly have been issued secretly and in Aichi prefecture, on 30 Oct. 1951, a certain individual was questioned for suspicious behavior, of which a circulation addressed to Gifu prefecture was revealed. At the Shimbashi Cultural Industry Hall, preliminary gathering took place and letter of credit was first checked and later, thru guidance of Youth Action Groups, was led to the location where meeting was held.

After the meeting was over, physical check was made at the exit and all memorandum and notes were confiscated.

3. Evaluation:

Problems discussed at the meeting reflects the conclusion reached at the JCP 5th National Council and involves many items in common. The Koreans organization (Korean Youth Fatherland Front - CHOSEN SEINEN SOKOKU SENSEN,) and students body have hitherto been Internationalists in JCP disputes. However, this new platform, united with JCP, leads to a new direction, resorting to action more than theory. The Youth movement must be closely observed in the future.

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014.12/13
13 Nov. 1957PERIODICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PREPARED BY
POLICE GUARD SECTION, NATIONAL RURAL POLICE HQ*Japanese Police For PSB - C3 DW.*A. JCP Circulation ~~found~~ titled "Secret articles on Japan America Security Pact"

1. Synopsis:

JCP Fukui Prefectural Committee circulated above titled information as of 20 October 1951 to organizations within the prefecture. The contents exposes the administrative agreement made by the government with the American authorities and are intended to be used for additional effect in the future struggle in opposition to the treaty.

2. Contents:

"Secret Articles on Japan America Security Pact"

a. The pact contains two parts and the administrative pact, not revealed to public as yet; are believed to be of the following.

- (1) General rights: America will have the following rights in building military bases and others. Rights other than on bases will be decided by the Joint Committee. When the bases are not at use, according to the decision by the Joint Committee, the Japanese will take over management.
- (2) Security: In order to insure the security of the garrisoned troops, the Japanese will legislate necessary laws.
- (3) Trials: America will retain imperium over garrisoned troops regardless of where the personnel may be. All crimes within the base (excluding cases where both parties involved are Japanese) and where ~~the~~ ^{there} are garrisoned troops, also out of the base, imperium will be retained by America.
- (4) Rights for conducting investigation and arrest within the bases are free for America. Japanese may execute warrant only when permission is obtained by base commander.
- (5) Observe: American lawyers may attend and observe ~~in~~ Japanese courts when cases involving garrisoned troops are on trial.
- (6) Custody: Japanese offender in the base may be turned over to Japan only when understood by America.
- (7) Utility and service: America may utilize roads within the country and have rights over the employment of service personnel. Reparation of loss to Japan will be decided by the Joint Committee.

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- (8) Land survey: America retains rights over survey within bases.
- (9) Traffic: Light houses within bases to be run by Japanese. In the application of marine act, bases shall be considered as a Japanese territory. Automobile taxes and traffic dues shall be exempted. The use of normal transportation facilities outside of the bases are permissible.
- (10) Treatment: Japanese employed on the base shall be treated not as immigrants.
- (11) Import dues: Imported goods to the base shall not be considered subject to import dues. However, selling and buying such articles within the country are prohibited. Those working outside of the base shall not be subject to tax other than the income obtained from Japan.
- (12) Communication: The understanding of the Joint Committee will be necessary before establishing a communication relay station within the base. Post office may be created on the base.
- (13) Enterprise: Enterprises other than repair work on the base shall not be allowed.
- (14) Garrison troops other than on the base: Garrison troops outside of the base shall be granted the same privileges as that of the base after obtaining the understanding of the Japanese government. Discussion will be made to insure the safety of the garrisoned troops outside of the base.
- (15) Abandonment: Base may be abandoned at any time. Movable installations outside of the base may be moved out at any time desired.
- (16) Reservation: Mining rights on the base shall be reserved to Japanese.
- (17) Auxiliary contracts: Auxiliary lands outside the bases may be leased with the understanding of the Joint Committee.
- (18) Amendments: This agreement may be amended by the Joint Committee.

b. The Japan America Joint Committee will be composed of Japanese and American representatives of 6 each. The chairman shall be appointed from the American side. Technical assignments shall be made aside from the above (which may be of ex-military personnel).

c. In the agreement, attached material regulates the contents of the garrisoned troops. The gist of the unrevealed are as follows.

- (1) Whenever, Japan is attacked from a foreign force, with the request of the Japanese Government, American troops will take position for combat and, whenever necessary, Police Reserves and National Police forces shall fall under the direction and supervision of the American Forces.

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- (2) American troops will be mobilized whenever requested by Japanese government in cases of emergency where Japanese interior peace and order must be retained.
- (3) American troops will be increased to 200,000 composed of 6 Divisions of land and marine troops.
- (4) Air forces shall be of 10,000 planes at the maximum and a constant force of 5,000 planes shall be maintained.
- (5) Navy shall be of one fleet assigned to the Far East including 500 submarines.
- (6) Land Forces Supreme Headquarters shall be in ^{de}Yokohama area.
- (7) Supreme Headquarters for Navy shall be in Yokosuka.
- (8) Supreme Headquarters for Air Forces shall be in ^{de}Tokyo Area.
- (9) I Corps will be composed of two Divisions. Divisions shall be stationed in Sapporo, Sendai, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, and Fukuoka.

Big changes in forestry and civil construction works are already taking place in Yokosuka, Northern Kyushu, Hokkaido, and Mt. Fuji base area.

- (10) Navy cemetery will be in Yokosuka and barracks, docks, and arsenals are to be built. Otaru, Maizuru, Saseho shall also have cemetery. In Kure fleet repair shops will be made. As for submarine bases, Tsushima, Oki, Sado, Maizuru, and Hakodate will be used.
- (11) In Tachikawa, air force material shop will be established. Air force bases shall be in Yokota, Atsugi, Kisarazu, Itazuki, Suzuka, Misawa, Chitose, and others, total 18 places, and air weather posts shall be located in Hakone, Suzuka, and Itazuki.
- (12) Mt. Fuji base, around Gotenba will be a full time ~~maneuver~~ maneuver area for troops.
- (13) Manufacture of weapons and light and heavy arms shall eventually be produced in Japan and the directives in relation to this matter will be decided by the joint committee.
- (14) Farm for the forces in Tachikawa will continue to be used.
- (15) Base forces in Okinawa and Ogasawara will cooperate in rendering defense for Japan. In this event, Commanding Office of the Okinawa area will ^(not clearly printed) of Japan Garrison Troop Commander.
- (16) Joint Committee will have Intelligence institutes.
- (17) Radar will be established in two places in Hokkaido, one place in Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka areas.

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- (18) Necessary expenses for the establishment of a new base will be born by America and its maintenance expense will be born by both America and Japan, half each.

Note: This material is written in one paper.

3. Analysis:

Although above material was formed in Fukui and since in other areas, similar information has not yet been revealed, the probability of the ~~Central~~ Headquarters passing out the information is great. We are of concern to detect the origin of the information and the true value it holds. Activity of this type must be closely observed in the future.

- B. Emergency directives issued by Kyushu District Committee titled 'Full effort asked for Treaty Ratification Opposition Movement'

1. Synopsis:

The Kyushu District of JCP issued directive to the effect that the treaty and the pact calls for strict loyalty to the American Imperialists and that the Japanese attitude should be to reject the ratification and attack at the Yoshida cabinet. Concrete plans for this were laid as follows:

1. Call upon the public exposing the treaty and pact terms and get their support for opposition.
2. Work shops and village mass discussion activities are encouraged to resolve opposition to ratification. Slam it on Yoshida and have all the self-governing body conclude for its support.
3. National people's meeting and demonstrations to be planned for the diet session period in early October.
4. Party institutions will make open proposition to various parties for the mass organizations to oppose to ratification.

2. Contents:

The gist of the directives are as follows:

1. The treaty and the pact are made to force Japanese into strict loyalty for supporting the American Imperialism.
 - a. The Japanese employees of the American operated ports will lose their work whenever the ships are out of the harbour, and most of the employee are those who became jobless due to the loss of fishing areas resulted from restricted areas for American firing range and monopolistic fishing capitalism. Or, if not, those who lost their job in coal mines in Kitazawa mines where all the capital was taken in for munition coal development. This town remains only as a poverty stricken logistical base to Korea.

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In certain areas there are cases where citizens wake up in the morning to find their farm converted into Air Bases over the night.

All this resulted from the effort of the Yoshida government on the treaty.

2. Yoshida made all arrangement to convert Japan into indefinite military bases of American occupation forces.

3. The poverty of the citizens ~~is~~^{is} increasing and at the same time, the emancipation work of the mass ~~is~~^{is} also developing. The Yoshida administrative policy is to tie Japan's economy with the American capitalism and tends to even sell out her sovereignty. The discontented citizens are asking for war to eliminate their anger for this type administration.

4. We reject is type of fraud. We must expose this and fight against it to curve Japan from being rotted to the core.

5. It is not enough for us to only evaluate and interpret the mass movement. We must start paving the road to the attack of such enemy powers.

3. Evaluation:

This emergency directives contains the treaty ratification opposition struggle and at the same time carries the article listed on the organ paper 'FUKUOKA' No.15, dated 15 Oct. 1951 titled 'The Key to reestablishment of the party activities in relation with regular report and reporting structures'. It is estimated that the principle of the party is expected to be taught by way of this ratification opposition struggle.

C. Condition of the Major Labor Union Demand for Higher Wages:

1. Synopsis:

Labor Unions are deploying struggle to call for wage hike based on the various increase in costs derived from the decontrol of rice. In addition to this, their struggle will be centered against administrative discharges and alteration of labor laws and will combined this to the general peace struggle. Clerical strike and objection to overtime work as well as overnight CQ, and intermission strikes will be carried out. The possibility of this extending into the year end offensive will be likely.

2. Facts:

Major Labor Union Demand Higher Wages

Electrical Industry Labor Unions (112,000 membership)

Present wages: since January 10,389 yen

- 6 -

Demanded: from July 50% up, (15,584 yen)

- 13 July submission of demand document
- 27 August appeal to the Central Labor Committee
- 27 September struggle rights effective
- 21 September Directive #1
Direct adherence to force pertaining to problems of labor treaties.
Only clerical workers will go on strike.
- 6 September Directive #2
The area committee headquarters will go into clerical strike, opposition to overtime work, opposition to overnight CQ will be applied and a general strike will be enacted.
After 8 October each area committee will enter general clerical strike.
- On 16 October each area committee issued directive #3 to reject field trips in and out of jurisdiction of various branch committee and to also reject accounting administration.
- On 20 October Japan Labor Treaty invalid.
- Presentation of negotiation draft expected to be later than 20 till end of November. Strike expected to be later in November.

Tokyo Electrical Power Labor Unions (23,000 membership)

Present wages: After January 10,389 yen

Demanded: 15,090 yen

- 22 August submission of demand document
- 13 September appeal to the Central Labor Committee
- 13 October struggle rights effective

Branch office of the main office proposed to the Electric Industry Labor Union for a joint struggle but the headquarters would not, as of present, rather adhere to force struggle.

Federation of All Mines Union (67,000 membership)

Present average wages: from April to September 8,300 yen

Proposed wage: after October standard wage of 14,200 yen

3 September 7 Major companies proposition

| | |
|------------|------------|
| Nikko | 14,200 yen |
| Dowako | 14,000 " |
| Beshiko | 14,000 " |
| Taiheiko | 15,200 " |
| Furukawako | 13,500 " |
| Matsuoko | 12,700 " |

Federation of Ishiwara Mines opposes to the standard wages estimated by the All Mines Union and favours 10,000 yen according to probability and on 26 September left the Federation. Matsuo Mines Federation appeased with 11,000 yen for outside workers on 5 October.

- 7 -

Minor and Medium Enterprise 15 September submission of demand

27 September Directive #2 for unified struggle issued
to establish struggle conditions

1. Methods for strike

- (1) Indefinite total strike on the entire mine area. Short time strike may be carried out before the total strike, depending on conditions. (Indefinite strike or 48 hour strike both to have the minimum guard personnel secured)
- (2) Time to be concentrated around the middle of October.

The length of period in which the actual strike will take place will be determined in consideration of the progress of the negotiation by various independent labor unions.

- (3) Directive (to stop the strike) will be wired.

The present trend is for the strike to be inevitable. According to the SOHYO schedule, the date of the submission of draft law to prohibit general strike in the labor law should be their target date.

Other major labor unions thinking to go on strike are as follows.

All Shipbuilding (19,900 membership)
 Chemical Product (52,000 membership)
 All Textile (18,000 membership)
 All Japan Express (10,000 membership)
 Mine Union (263,500 membership)
 All Government (1,557,887 membership)
 Private Railway General Council (112,000 membership)
 All Monopoly (37,000 membership)
 All Telecommunications (59,900 membership)
 All Automobile (30,000 membership)
 Paper Pulp Labor Union (30,345)
 Metropolitan Labor Union (66,070 membership)
 Japan Radio Union (6641 membership)
 National Railway (380,000 membership)
 Toshiba Union (13,000 membership)
 Higashi Nippon Heavy Industry (18,000 membership)
 Niigata Steel Works Federation (4,300 membership)
 All Hokkaido Prefectural Employees Union (8,000 membership)
 Kyushu Council of Chemical Products Labor Union (30,776 membership)
 All Japan Vehicle Labor Union (10,000 membership)
 Showa Denko (6,000 membership)
 Mizuho Metal (400 membership)
 Movie and Theatrical (xx)

3. Evaluation:

The present stage is not acute as to predict a general strike but with the approach of the year end offensive, the possibility of the general strike must be at least be watched for.

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D. Opposition Movement stated in the lifting of rice control:

1. Synopsis:

The government plan released recently of the lifting of rice control created a wide issue in various fields of public opinion. The Communists have taken this issue up to their favour, and ascertains that the rice costs will be raised and it will affect the people's livelihood considerably. They stress the point in saying that there will be many hunger-stricken deaths and unless the movement is started to curve this lift the labor class will face a critical future. Signatures are being asked for to forward this movement.

2. Contents:

a. Japan Railway Nagasaki Branch is starting a campaign including 6 branches to participate in the drive for a strong opposition. They point out three defects to the proposed government plan. Namely:

- a. Increase of dormant demand.
- b. Shortage of necessary amount due to lack of import.
- c. Chinese merchants' excess profit.

Although the wages for government employees were proposed for increase by the government at the diet, the inflation is far exceeding the rate that it is far from meeting the price demand. The diet should be dispersed to get a better government.

b. Council of Labor Federation of Nagasaki prefecture;

On the 18th of October, representatives of the Socialist Party, Japan National Railway, All Communications, All Agriculture and Forestry, labour unions met at the prefectural Farmer's Hall, under the sponsorship of council of Labor Federation of Nagasaki Prefecture, to discuss counter measures in the event of rice decontrol effected. Opposition committee preparatory club was formed to incite all labor unions under their control and start an all out drive for gaining signatures and radio debates, as well as to have forums, and all other means to enlighten the people with the defects of having decontrol over rice to gain their support for opposition.

c. Japan Minor's Labor Union, Nagasaki Prefectural Federation

Information was passed out to 30 labor unions to the effect of 'creating disorder in the economic system of Japan in the event this rice decontrol takes effect to sacrifice the general public. All organizational power must be mobilized to establish all out opposition struggle. National movement supported by women in the signature campaign is expected.

d. All Foodstuff Labor Union

Prefecture branch of the All Foodstuff Labor Union, in order to direct strong promotion movement within various labor offices in the prefecture, distributed handbills titled 'What will happen in the event rice is decontrolled'. Present support as appeared in the signature campaign reached 80,000 and by the 10th expect to reach 100,000 margin.

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3. Evaluation:

It is important to observe closely because of the fact that it ties closely with the common citizen's livelihood. The movement is common and generally carried in practically all phases of life represented by the people. However, it must be watched not to become a tool of communist propaganda.

E. Korean Movements in relation with the Immigration Act.

1. Synopsis:

The late enactment of the Immigration Act to deport unlawful Koreans to their native lands caused quite a serious threat and restlessness in the minds of both leftists and pro-democratic Koreans in Japan. They have started an overall campaign of opposition to this deportation phase and are up to collecting a signatures to support their protest. Joint activities were started and later developed into thoughtful activities as the follows.

- a. Acute North Korean elements protest strongly to support opposition.
- b. Pacifists who think they should be careful in not engaging in activities that would be subject to deportation.

However, the general trend is that they have already exhausted their effort and only the communists and their followers are insistently protesting.

2. Contents:

a. Acute protestants:

The SOBO and the Unified Democratic Racial Front Council of Korean Residents in Japan and the Youth Action Troops are the neucleus of the opposition groups and they are resolved to carry on the movement in protest.

- (1) To hold meetings to stress the cause for the movement and create strong impulse to fight out the struggle.
- (2) Reinforcement of the propaganda activities.
- (3) Post card tactics.

The following instructions were issued by the leadership divisions to the effect that letter of intimidations should be addressed to authorities of various governmental posts. a. One card by one family. b. Intimidation to be included in the contents of the letter so that more effect can be resulted to curve the deportation policy. c. The sender to be ~~impersonated~~ impersonated and/or use children or students. d. Addressee will be chosen from the following Prime Ministre, SCAP, Okazaki, Ohashi, Suzuki - Immigration Bureau Chief, Diet representatives of the Socialists.

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(4) Invitations to the MINDAN for common struggle.

The deportation includes all the Koreans and therefore, MINDAN should not be excluded from the drive for opposition.

(5) Hunger strike struggle:

From the first of November, hunger struggle will be demonstrated at Sukiwabashi to aim at effective drive, especially participated by Japanese women.

(6) Fund drive:

Aimed for 100,000 yen fund drive and a signature of 200,000 persons in support of opposition drive activated at various places within the country.

b. Pacifists:

Superficial cooperation is extended to the acute groups but actually they are holding a view of criticism. They contend that it is profitable to stay in Japan rather than to take part in activities that would be subject to deportation measures. The specialities are the following.

(1) Due to the article that says those of extreme poverty will be subjected to deportation, many have applied to dismiss themselves from the relief category.

(2) Ex-Choren cadre of the Korean Resident's League states that the deportation act will only be applied to those participating in Communist Activities and that most of the peace loving Koreans living in Japan, some for indefinite future, will not follow under the article and I cannot understand the sentiment of those that yell their heads off for signatures and peace campaigns.

3. Evaluation:

The peak of the drive is over and although it was anticipated for a while at the beginning of the campaign, because it involved all Koreans and their fate lead by left wing elements of the Korean groups, it is now cooling down and most of the Koreans are in the mood for sitting back to watch the scene, other than to participate in activities against the spirit of the act. In Wakayama, the MINDAN headquarters issued directives to the effect not to be misled by propaganda of leftists.

#18 File

NRP

30 Oct. 1957

PERIODICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PREPARED BY
POLICE GUARD SECTION, NATIONAL RURAL POLICE HQ

A. JCP Issues Directives to deploy all out Opposition to the Coming Ratification Diet.

1. Synopsis:

The JCP adopted a planned new constitution in August, such as total peace for foreign policy, withdrawal of occupation forces, establishment of a peaceful relationship with various nations, and a disapproval of war propaganda, and in order to execute this, it is planned to expand and develop the Racial Liberation Unification Front under the leadership of the Japan Communist Party, and at the same time, for the current objective, it is intended to attack the peace treaty and the ratification of the security pact by adopting slogans such as 'Destructive Reactionary Yoshida Cabinet' 'Establishment of the Peace Loving Racial Liberation Government' to organize the people. As a result of the above, All Party organizations were informed as of 24 September with the following directives. (B-2)

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2. Contents:

The directive advocates a full national campaign in opposition of the Japan America Security Pact and the Separate Peace to be ratified at the coming Diet Session in October. It claims that the Security Pact was not in accord with the will of the people but was rather thrust down the people's throat by American Imperialists and their confederates. It is obvious, since many countries did not sign, knowing that the treaty is another step to war.

The courageous nations of the East, China, India, and Burma are excluded and Soviet Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and others are revoked from the treaty, another sign of war instigating motive. These countries are in opposition of the treaty. Since the treaty was signed regardless of these countries, the motive for war is strong.

The representatives to the treaty conference are back now and are planning to hold the ratification diet from 10 October, and are trying to make it appear before the world as if the treaty is upheld by the will of the people. The treaty and the pact are only supported by the monopolistic capitalism war mongers, ex-militarymen, traitorous officials, Emperor landlord and others of the Yoshida cabinet. Political parties supporting this are the Liberals and Democrats' right faction, and right faction of the Socialists. The others and the majority of the people are against it. A strong front must be deployed by the people to establish a Racial Liberation Democratic Movement which is against the separate peace treaty and the Japan America Military Pact. From this movement, the platform adopted shall be the new constitution of the people.

Periodical Summary of Information
from Japanese Police & PSB

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The reason for the separate treaty to be an unfair one is evident from the fact that China who fought the war and who should have full access to the treaty terms ~~are~~^{is} not included in the treaty. It is openly expressed that China and Soviet Russia will take aggressive measures against such war mongers to defend the cause for peace. Japan, with the pact, will be the center of military bases and, with the world peace loving nations holding opinion of opposition, stands undoubtedly in the most delicate and acute situation. The Japanese must not be fooled.

The only way to protect Japan from war is to strongly oppose to the pact and the separate treaty and avoid Japan from being converted into war bases against the will of the people. Japan must unite with Soviet Russia and China and other peace loving nations and, thru cooperation with these nations, the prosperity and racial emancipation of Japan will be expected. The movement will consist of exposition of the collaboration Yoshida government made with the American Imperialists in signing this treaty and pact. The opposition for such ratification will strongly be urged. The attack of the Yoshida government and the new establishment of the People's government will promptly be executed.

The following is necessary for the above:

- a. To expose that this is an occupation policy and that the root of this bogus exists in Washington where all the domination of world nations under the disguised name of democracy is cooked up.
- b. This is an integrated strengthening policy for aggressive war and to send Japanese cheap man-power to Korea as fighting soldiers after rearming her.
- c. This is an united fascist suppression policy by American troops and Japanese reactionary elements.
- d. The fact that America needs other nations' help to carry out her ambitions for world dominations, and it is up to our resolution and will to turn that ambition down, and that it depends on our struggle since our agitation work is supported by Red China and Soviet Russia and, the more activitiy we carry out the more support we will achieve from these nations, calls for our active propaganda.
- e. The means of struggle will be to mobilize all classes of people and to assign work to be carried out in every field of occupation.
- f. To apply all means of struggle including political oppositions and signature campaigns to oppose to the ratification and to carry out strikes and demonstrations for the same cause.

- 3 -

g. The concentration points will be to abolish Yoshida government and establish ratification opposition government and emancipation government.

Party Attitude:

Although the national sentiment is directed towards this line, it is not to be expected of natural development. Effort must be made to organize in public thru self-sacrificing propaganda activities which calls for an iron discipline. The platform to be drafted must consist of a wide labor-farmer-worker federation including intelligentsia and even capitalists in order to carry on political organizational activities in full power. Party integral order must be maintained in high standard. Abstract disputes over theoretical problems must be avoided and concrete effort towards the construction of party revolutionary force must be achieved thru every echelon of the party organ.

Propaganda is stressed for gaining more members to participate and means will be applied from every available sources. Fund campaigns will also be made widely. Concrete slogans to be used for the campaign are recommended as follows:

Denounce the treaty and pact that drives Japan to slavery under American eternal occupation.

All national people, oppose to the ratification and reject the separate peace treaty and security pact.

Immediate adjourn of diet. All patriots to refuse the ratification.

Total peace including China and Soviet Russia.

Without withdrawal of all occupational troops, no independence.

Destruct Yoshida government that is for war and enslavement.

Establish a racial liberation democratic government.

Fight against fascist suppression and domination, heavy tax assessment, rearmament, military enslavement labor which is the direct result of the treaty and pact.

3. Evaluation:

Examples of the above policy being carried out are as follows:

a. 11 - 16 October, in Mie Prefecture, printed materials expressing opposition to the self-destroying treaty and pact were passed out to stations, streets, factories, etc., throughout the prefecture.

(A-1)

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b. First of October, the prefectural Tokushima committee ordered thru organ paper and wall papers, hand bills and others, to carry on ratification opposition struggle and also sent to various labour unions 'Proposition for opposition to treaty and pact' and an united cooperative struggle.

c. 12 October, in Tadotsu-cho, Kagawa Prefecture, member of the Shikoku District group KITAGAWA Kei made speech to oppose the ratification thru a loudspeaker.

d. In Toyama Prefecture, Goto District Committee, after 20 October, and Gosei District Committee, after 24 October, started planning on a ratification opposition speech assembly and are presently working on the concrete plan at district assemblies and org cells.
(C-2)

e. OGATA Shoji, ex-Investigation Bureau chief, Foreign Ministry, and Peace Defense Japan Committee standing committee member, made a public address in Okayama Public Hall on 16 October, under the title 'San Francisco conference and Soviet and China' and made clear that the motive for holding this type of assembly was "because the Soviet and American man-power for war and industrial powers are equal in case of an all out war and that, therefore, America is intending to have Japan and Germany on her side to suppress the Soviets from both sides. However, Japan should really make an early peace treaty with Russia and China and ensure her independence and carry out trade with Soviet and China. Yoshida cabinet is not capable of this and, therefore, it is necessary that the Socialist Party be elected at the next election to carry out its peace loving policy. I am here on the way thru^{out} the nation to ask your support to such a political party and to secure peace. I also ask your signatures of approval."
(A-1)

It is expected that such a national movement be expanded around the time the ratification takes place in the diet.

B. The Strengthening of the JCP Underground Activity.

1. Synopsis:

The late development of the directives issued by the JCP in July 1951 called Central Bureau directive titled 'Underground Activities' to the lower organizations to promote rapid establishments of the underground organizations resulted in the following:

2. Outline:

1. All the directives and circulation of the underground will be handled by the Polit^{ic} Bureau.

2. Leadership, after the purge of the Extraordinary Central Leadership Division member on 6 September, in reconstructing the party will be succeeded by central cadre HAKAMADA Satomi who in turn will instruct thru INOUE Morio (Central Fund Division).

3. All the prefectural committee and top institutes will be composed of the following 4 branches:

- 5 -

- A. Military (Y), according to CEC Directive 26 July).
- B. Organ Paper (AP)
- C. Tec (delivery? or liaison?) (T) (used as in T bloc.)
- D. Account (no signs.)

The T Bloc of above consists of the following:

- T-1 Direct defence force of the 8 purged cadres.
- T-2 Supreme cadre and party cadre's activity defence.
- T-3 The distribution and posting of HATO (Pigeon - code unknown) and the defence supervision. Agitation of underground liaison.
- T-4 Technical liaison.
- T-5 Those Tec communication and liaison from central to districts.
- T-6 Reporter from districts to central.
- T-7 Directives that comes from printers (also code but unknown) of special sections will be printed (also code specially.)
- T-8 Those that does not follow under the above categories and less important in nature and also considered of special nature.

4. In preparation of the underground program every operating level cell organizations are tied in securely with the central organization and the personnels will be decided in the central functions on 1 October and by 3 October all the party members will be completed of assignment. Therefore, it is correct to believe that all those local lower echelon personnels assigned, specially to that area concern during the month of October, be considered as an entrusted efficient leadership roll holder.

5. Types of organ papers and distribution routes.

- (RODOBUHO - Laborer's Gazette
- (KOWATOKUHO - Peace Treaty Special Issue
- 1 (KOKKAITSUHO - Diet Report
- (TONAISOKUHO - Inter Party IMMEDIATE Dispatch (specially of
- (police actions)
- (SEKAITSUSHIN - World News
- (HEIWA TO DOKURITSU - Peace and Independence
- 2 (NAIGAI HYORON - Internal and External Criticism
- (TOKENSETSUSHA - Party Constructor
- (KABUSHIKITSUSHIN - Stock news
- (East
- (KEISATSU NO TOMO - Police Friends
- 3 (JIMMIN NO TOMO - People's Friends
- (TO KATSUDO SHISHIN - Party Activities Guide
- (To be distributed thru 2 and 3 and T-5 channels.
- (ZENEI - Front Defence
- 4 (ATARASHII SEKAI - New World

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3. Evaluation:

It is being carefully observed because of the fact that it may involve a struggle by force with a broad mobilization of the mass public to both underground and open activities, of the party.

C. JCP Directs Industrial Plants Survey

1. Synopsis:

As part of the military policy of the party, the JCP issued directives on 2 October to the lower echelons to make surveillance on important factories.

2. Contents:

a. Since this directive is an important one, all survey must be completed within valid date.

b. Apply political power and use conscientious technicians.

c. Charge responsible individuals for work and submit report as the facts are accumulated.

d. The initial report is to be submitted by a week after the reception of this directive.

Things to look for:

Blue prints of the precise map of the factory.

Work shop process according to importance, including number of machines, number of laborers and numbers of products made per technician.

Products per day and month and where they are shipped and the means of delivery. If possible the routes in which they are delivered.

Materials and where they come from.

Related company and factories, how they are related.

IR and PD factories: manpower and equipments, instruction route, name of commanding officer, room, storage of weapons and explosives, patrols and guards, communication methods, wireless or not, codes of call and other powers, camp and other potential facts.

3. Evaluation:

Not only the opposition but a concrete plan for the treaty and pact is observed here and since the IR and PD factories are aimed it is assumed that they are intending destructive activities around here and the future movement is guarded.

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D. Weapon smuggling plan of the North Koreans in Japan.

1. Outline of case:

Having received information that the top members of the Provincial Council of Tottori-ken of the Korean Organization in Japan were planning to smuggle weapons into Japan from North Korea via the route of Yamaguchi Prefecture, and that their preparations were substantially developing to carry out this plan, we have been investigating the case and found up to the present the following facts which are believed to be fairly reliable:

2. Details:

Name : SAI KO SHO, a top member of the Provincial Council of Tottori-ken of the Korean Organization in Japan.

Address: 2-chome, Fujimi-cho, Yonago-shi

There was information that this Korean, in^Nconspiracy with RI GEN EI, former chairman of Tottori-ken Committee of the dissolved Korean League (Choren), planned to smuggle a large quantity of weapons from North Korea to Yamaguchi Prefecture and that he was making preparations to carry out that plan. As the result of secret investigation on this information, it was revealed that at a preliminary meeting held at KIN ZAI KO's house in Sakai-machi, Seihaku-gun, Tottori-ken, on September 11 for the convocation of the National Representatives Conference of the Koreans in Japan, SAI KO SHO told that although he was stated to attend the National Representatives Conference as the representative of Tottori Prefecture, he has received an urgent summon by KIN KEI TO, of Tokuyama-shi, Yamaguchi-ken, to meet with RI GEN EI who came back suddenly from North Korea, and that so he will not attend the Conference. Then SAI met RI GEN EI at the house of KIN KEI TO in Tokuyama-shi on September 14 and consulted with him on the plan of weapon smuggling.

RI GEN EI resides at 2-chome, Kaodoban-cho, Yonago-shi. He was very active as Prefectural Chairman of the former Korean League but ~~he~~ when the Korean League was dissolved, he stowed away to Korea to consult with North Korea. His domicile and the address registered on the Alien Registration is the same with his former address. Another information says that he made ^{an}illegal entry to Japan again and is now active in Tokyo and Hokkaido in connection with the plan of smuggling of weapons into Japan.

3. Conclusion:

There have been many reports on smuggling of goods from and to Japan and plans of illegal weapon import along the Tottori, Shimane and other Prefectural Coast of Japan Sea. The present case is considered to have close connections with the Korean members of the former Korean League with RI GEN EI who was missing after the dissolution of the League as their nucleus. Though we have no details of the plan, we are secretly watching their activities to obtain more truth.

E. Hiking of the Red Korean High School-students Through the Shiga Plateau.

1. Summary:

Sixty-seven students of the Tokyo-to Municipal Koreans' Public High School, located at No.22 2-chome, Kami-Jujo, Kita-ku, Tokyo-to, made a study-at-spot trip to the Shiga Plateau in Nagano Prefecture and the northern part of that prefecture under the guidance of RI HEI SEKI, teacher of that school, for five days from October 9th, 1951.

Arrangements for this trip were made with close cooperation of the Hokushin (Northern Nagano Prefecture) District Committee of the Japan Communist Party. The whole group of the students stayed at the "Ishinoyu Mountain Villa" on the Shiga Plateau situated in Hiraho-mura, Shino-Takai-gun, Nagano Prefecture, for three days from October 9, during which period they undertook the spot inspection of the plateau area with the view presumably to find the possibility of establishing a mountain stronghold for the Koreans in Japan in case of emergency.

Then the Korean students went to Goka-mura, Hanishina-gun, in the vicinity of City of Nagano, on October 12 and stayed in several separate groups in that village and five other neighbourhood villages where they carried out a peace signature campaign and conducted investigation on the actual conditions of the poor farmers with the assistance of the members of the Nagano District Committee of the Japan Communist Party. (B-1)

2. Substance:

(1) Period of Sojourn and Places:

- a. From October 9 to October 11, 1951, at the Ishinoyu Mountain Villa, Shiga Plateau, Hiraho-mura, Shino-Takai-gun, Nagano-ken.
- b. From October 12 to October 13, 1951.
 Party A, at the Labour Hall in City of Nagano;
 Party B, at the houses of NAKANO Mutsuo and a communist member in Goka-mura, Hanishina-gun, Nagano-ken;
 Party C, at the houses of HASEGAWA Iwao and a communist member in Shioda-mura, Chisagata-gun;
 Party D, at the houses of HARADA Hisao and a communist member in Asakawa-mura, Kami-Mizuuchi-gun.

(2) Name of School and Name of Guiding Teacher:

Tokyo-to Ritsu Chosenjin Koto-Gakko (Tokyo-to Municipal Koreans' Public High School) at No.32 2-chome, Shimo-Jujo, Kita-ku, Tokyo-to

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| Teacher | RI HEI SEKI |
| Students | 67 persons. |

(3) Movements During Their Sojourn:

a. Movements at the Ishinoyu mountain Villa on the Shiga Plateau.

Free discussions on 32 items of slogan including specially the following items, were made by all the students:

Overthrowing of the Yoshida Cabinet;
Opposition to rearmament;
Pushing to immediate revolution;
Withdrawal of the occupation forces;
Opposition to transformation of Japan to military bases;
Making the peace struggle a daily struggle.

Moreover, RI HEI SEKI, teacher, gave the students lectures for two hours every morning during these three days. The contents of the lectures which nature is regarded as very tense and which confirms their communistic inclination, are as follows:

- 1) The Japanese Government is now planning forcible deportation of our Korean comrades. The objective of this plan is the Korean Youth of about 20 years of age. They will be made the war victims waged by President Sigman Lee of South Korea. Therefore, we must oppose this plan categorically.
- 2) The aim of the establishment of this high school is to raise the warriors for North Korea. My comrade students must enter the KIN JITSU SEI University of North Korea as many as possible, after their graduation from the present high school.
- 3) Emperor of Japan is reported to have been grateful with the conclusion of the Peace Treaty. This is the sure proof that Japan is ever a monarchy. We must concentrate our efforts on the establishment of a democratic system in this county as early as possible.

b. Movements during stays in Farm Villages:

- (1) The whole group of these students moved to the farm villages mentioned in the above from Shiga Plateau on October 12. Prior to their departure from the mountain villa, Teacher RI gave them the following themes with which they conduct investigation at the villages, and instruct them to present him later their reports on the findings:

-Topographical study of counties, cities, towns and villages of Nagano Prefecture.

-Condition of taxes and delivery of rice and the condition of dissatisfaction of farmers.

-Opinion of the farmers to the land reform policy.

-Extent of acknowledgement by the farm youth of the current international situation.

- a) Japan-U.S.A. Security treaty
- b) Korean War
- c) Forcible deportation of the Koreans in Japan.

-Particular questions to farm youths

- a) Feudalism of youth
- b) Position of women
- c) Movement of emancipation of women.

- (2) All the arrangements for separate lodgings of the students were made by the assistance of the local members of the Japan-Communist Party. 67 students were divided into three groups and lodged in the houses of the local communist members and the students of each group conducted discussion meetings at their respective lodging in the morning of October 12 on the themes given by Teacher RI and the communist members participated in these discussions.

21 students lodged in the houses of the communist members in Naka Shiota-mura carried out a peace signature movement in the village. They were then divided to several small groups of three or four students and made house-to-house visits of the farmers in the village in order to invite views of the villagers on the problems of taxes, farm reformation and others.

- (3) Movements of the Nagano Prefectural Committee of the Communist Party.

The Nagano Prefectural Committee received a directive from the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party on October 8, instructing arrangements for ~~reception~~ reception of sixty-seven Korean High School students who are dispatched to the villages in the northern Nagano Prefecture to make spot studies on the agricultural problems. The Committee held an urgent conference in Nagano City and selected Shiga Plateau as the area for the inspection of the mountainous stronghold and the villages of Goka-mura in Hanishina-gun and three others as the most suitable area for the purpose of investigation of the students. The committee also decided to dispatch WATANABE Noki, member of the Prefectural committee, to receive the students group.

3. Judgement:

In consonance with the various development of the Korean War and the conclusion of the Japanese Peace Treaty at San Francisco, the movements of the Koreans in Japan (specially those of the North Korean lineage) are assuming an extremely illegitimate character in parallel with the activities of the Japan Communist Party. The discussion and utterances of the Korean students at the various meetings held at their lodgings were made exclusively by the Korean language and they were principally connected with the future movements of the Koreans to establish their mountainous strongholds. It is specially worth while to note that the Japan Communist Party is involved in this plan of trip and has rendered its assistance and facilities to the students. This is proved by the instruction issued by the Central Committee of that party and the relations between these Koreans and the Communists are regarded to be very intimate. Under such circumstances the movements of the Communist Party after their support of the trip of these students are now being closely watched.

(Note: The substances of the meetings of the Korean students were intercepted by an interpreter of the Korean language by using a secret ~~XXXX~~ microphone.)

*File**23 Oct. 1951*#17
014

PERIODICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PREPARED BY
POLICE GUARD SECTION, NATIONAL RURAL
POLICE HEADQUARTERS

A. Secret Conference Held in Woods by JCP Kanayama Cell

1. Synopsis:

Secret conference was held on 3 October 1951, 2000 hrs to 2100 hrs under the sponsorship of JCP Gifu Pref. Kanayama Cell with the attendance of SUGIMOTO Fumio, member of the Central Extraordinary Leadership Division and also chairman of JCP Tokai District Committee missing from 27 November last year, and 16 others in the woods about 1,000 meters off the prefectural highway of Okukanayama, Kanayama-cho, Bugi-gun, Gifu-prefecture.
(C-4)

2. Contents:

(a) Condition.

The pertinent details such as the date, location and others of the conference were held secret and the means of communicating and coordinating were also kept within certain circles only. JCP, SUGIMOTO Fumio, who attended the conference arrived with another certain individual who is reportedly said to have been a former AKAHATA reporter and, after getting off the train at Kanayama station at 1830 hrs, started walking to the location and held the conference in the dark.

(b) Contents of the leadership by SUGIMOTO Fumio.

13 members of the North Korean Troops planning to conduct JCP underground activities are entrusted with major duties and are already smuggled in the Tokai district to carry on revolutionary activities in coordination with leaders of the defunct CHOREN.

Time for revolution is close at hand. Activities of the ex-CHOREN are very slow and it is important that they be boosted with cooperation obtained from JCP.

Various labor unions are discontented with the instructions received from topside, disregarding the workshop conditions, and it is reflected gradually into the labor activities. This opportune condition must be taken advantage of and, by development of the leftists' line, rapid growth of the organized cell should be realized thru the labors' disconnection with the public.

Rapid preparation of the investigative revolutionary materials and its presentation.

Party activities will all be conducted thru legal and illegal means, including newspapers and pamphlets.

Periodical Summary of Info from Japanese Police to PSP.
Sent to CS Div *23 Oct* *13*

- 2 -

Anti-police activities are being conducted increasingly and, by expressing false ~~po~~^{re}-police movements, success is gained in obtaining party members and sympathizers among the police personnel and, thru them, beneficial materials are being obtained.

Write petition and other letters to ministers and other governmental senior officials using different names and hold a nerve attacking movement.

In order to make the Kanayama Cell a revolutionary operation point, take stern stands on the present struggle of Nakahara village head problem and organize a labor-farmer union.

Opposition movement by house-wives toward the increase policy on electrical fees and at the same time not pay the fees.

3. Evaluation:

The certainty of this information is still being investigated and there are nothing especially new, in that, location of this sort were previously chosen to hold secret conferences, but the attendance of SUGIMOTO Fumio is noteworthy. However, the truth of the fact is yet to be determined.

B. Y-Work Conference Held in Nagano

1. Synopsis:

On 14 September 1951, JCP conference was held at Nagano city to assemble the representatives in Hokuiku Area of the Y-Work participants to inter-exchange the Y-Work conducted in their respective areas and to determine the future counter-measures. SUDO Hironobu, chairman of the Jyoetsu District Committee, JCP, also attended the meeting. (B-2)

2. Facts:

JCP Y-Work for the future will be to pass out hand-bills in areas where National Police Reserves will mostly seek recreation. It was discussed to assign 4 members of the Y-Work to take turns in 2 to 3 days switch and practise insistantly.

Report of the leadership results of the Y-Work:

Toyohashi Area; A hand bill was passed out to the Toyohashi NPR troops when they were on a truck at the time NPR anniversary celebration took place on 10 Sept. The troop commander told the members to be captured but the order was not met with cooperation by observing citizens and the party member got away. We wish this sort of cooperation from the citizens to help and protect the Party.

Matsumoto Area; The Matsumoto Camp has a TOKKO type organization and checks the members as they are on their way back from a work-conference. One member with a brief-case was asked to open his brief-case because it looked like the one the NPR personnel was stolen of. When the member

- 3 -

refused to open it on the grounds that it was his personal property, another member passed by and protected him by standing in between the member and the NPR personnel. The NPR personnel called 'Thief' and called the attention of the nearby policeman. It is important not to put documents in brief-cases, so that it may not be checked in this manner. It is advised that it be carried by your body, directly. Police secret service, CIC, and Special Investigation Board are observing us closely so we should guard ourselves with special care.

3. Evaluation:

The JCP target is centered on NPR as the rearming force of Japan, utilizing every possible opportunity to destroy the inner impact and trying to convert them into revolutionary forces. It is estimated that they will hold meetings of this nature to discuss on practical counter-measure policies and establish it securely.

C. General Federation of All Japan Student's Self Government Body Directs subordinate Organizations to Hold National Opposition Assembly towards Separate Peace and Rearmament.

1. Synopsis:

Federation of All Japan's Student Self Government Body Central Executive Committee is in line of the Central Committee decision in development of the internal and external affairs derived from the separate peace and rearmament problems. However, the opposition struggle of the All Japan Students are rather late in the stage and in order to catch up with the situation, the Central Executive Committee, as its first struggle policy, instructed all organizations within its control to start holding assembly of 'National Opposition of Separate Peace Treaty and Rearmament' from 28 September. (A-1)

2. Facts:

The following points were cautioned in the directives that instructed the struggle towards the mass assembly and its contents:

(a) All students must hold a meeting to oppose to the separate peace and rearmament. It is a mistake to make it a discussion or debating meeting. Slogans will be made by each self-governing body reflecting the opposition to peace treaty at San Francisco and the rearmament and the security pact. Also opposition will be made to the 32 suggestions made by CIE addressed to all presidents of the university thru Japanese Education Ministry to improve the higher education. The policy will at least be recognized.

(b) No matter how weak the self-governing body may be of the university, participation must be made with a lecture meeting or discussion assembly on the 28th.

(c) To strive for a message extended by various organizations such as labor unions and other organizations that participated in the separate peace opposition by sending recognized youth and students representatives, and also conscientious professors and learned men of culture.

- 4 -

(d) It is of course necessary to apply all means to avoid enemy suppression but this meeting must be held at all costs. The defeatists or pacifists' attitude must be rejected.

(e) By this first struggle, future hope must be born. The systematic operation and the form to take will be instructed later but the meeting is planned to be held either around the first part or middle part of October.

(f) The general meeting of 28th is not easily organized. It is one of the most energetic struggle that we expect of the meeting, and all powers must be demonstrated in order to carry out our ~~historic~~ historical demand when we think of the conditions of both internal and external affairs.

3. Evaluation:

The JCP peace struggle, as its first stage, deployed systematic operation aiming at a separate peace treaty opposition. Now that the signing of the treaty is over, a new step is centered on carrying out an opposition of ratification, as their peace offensive. In Saga University, after 10 September, hand-bills were passed out in line with the opposition of CIE suggestion articles. On 22 Sept., Saga federation of selfgoverning body held a meeting and EJIMA Junichiro, MCP and student of Art and Science Dept., was nominated leader and opposed to the CIE articles and decided to send a letter of denunciation of the CIE suggestion. In Kyushu University, the same type of meeting was planned but the police of the area dispersed the assembly. In various places, the same type of movement is germinating and it is worthy of precaution.

D. Special Movements of the Korean Residents in Japan relative to the change of Immigration Law.

1. Synopsis:

The Immigration Law that took effect as of 4 October, caused quite a commotion among the Koreans, especially on the problem confronting their international status after the ratification of the peace treaty. The north Korean organizations are aiming to carry out a month of opposition struggle to the compulsory deportation of Koreans. Active campaigns with hand bills and other methods to various governmental offices and authorities to petition their objectives are being presently carried out. The MINDAN Headquarters in Japan are also passing out printed materials titled 'Korean Republic's Nationality Problem and our attitude towards the Immigration Law' directing a survey of actual conditions of the Koreans in Japan to provide necessary data to the conference held by SCAP, Japanese and Korean representatives on matters of nationality in order to secure their better condition.

2. Facts:

- (a) Direction of the prefectural committee of the Kanagawa Democratic Front.

The following directives were passed out to the lower institutes as decided for the struggle policy to 'Crush the Compulsory Deportation', by the prefectural committee of Democratic Front on 27 September.

- 5 -

Month to strengthen the ~~fix~~ friendship ties of the Asiatic Race in opposition to purging Koreans by force.

From 10 October to 7 November 1951.

Fund campaign; target amount 100,000 yen.

Signature campaign; target signatures 200,000 yen.

Agitation bills; planned sheets 1,000,000.

All efforts to push the opposition campaign in the above spirit emphasized.

(b) Coordinated meeting of the CHOREN and MINDAN groups on this problem

Meeting to be held on 4 Oct. from 1100 to 1500 hrs.

Location at MINDAN Office of Itabashi, Odawara-shi

Expected attendants; approximately 30 individuals

OBJECTIVES: Exchange of opinions to cope with Government Measures.

The CHOREN groups made introductory remarks to stress the government plot to deport the Koreans by force in accordance with recent change of Immigration Control Law and explained that on this particular problem, aside from all other ideological stands, both groups must cooperate and struggle for the same cause under the same policy.

(c) Petition Struggle

Pro-CHOREN person in SAGAMIHARA District, Kanagawa prefecture impersonated himself as a MINDAN member and approached the SAGAMIHARA Town Office and petitioned twice on the Immigration Law.

(d) Propaganda by Organ Paper.

DOKURITSU JIHO - Current News of Independence, KAIHO - Emancipation, GAKKO TSUSHIN - School Communication and others are publishing this weekly as their hot articles.

3. Evaluation:

All Korean Organizations determine that the regulation is a plot to purge all the Korean residents in Japan and plans to develop a strong struggle front by allied Korean groups of various affiliation. It is important that we observe their coordinated move in this line.

- 6 -

E. Report on the National General Meeting of the Various Organizations
Affiliated the Former Federation of the Korean Associations in Japan.

1. Summary:

The Korean residents in Japan who are the North Korean lineage held a national meeting of the groups of the Korean Communist members in Japan which are consisted of the Korean Relief Association for Liberation, Democratic Front, Women's League and others, held a ~~joint~~ meeting in Tokyo and Saitama Prefecture separately from September 20 to 25 with the view to cope with the strained international situation which has arisen as the consequence of the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty and the delicate processes of the cease-fire conference of the Korean War. At these meetings they decided their campaign policy for the present and selected the new officials. The results of the struggles of the Peace and National Salvage Front Month (From July 15 to August 15) were also reported to these meetings.

2. Contents:

(1) General Meeting of the Korean Relief Association for Liberation in Japan.

- a. Date : Sept. 22, 1951; 1.30 p.m. - 6 p.m.
- b. Place : Heiwa Rubber K.K., 50 Horikiri-cho,
Katsushika-ku, Tokyo-to.
- c. No. of persons participated:

About 120 (Representing 36 prefectures)

d. Contents of the meeting:

1) Gist of the report by the Central HQ.

More than 200 patriots are being imprisoned in the Sugamo Jail. To help those patriots a Relief Fund amounting to 2,600,000 yen has been collected from all over the country during the Relief Fund Week. Fourteen of these victims have been released and 11 others are still serving in jail.

The collection of the relief fund for the victims of the 2nd Kobe Case amounted only to 35,000 yen which has added the burden to the Hyogo Prefectural Branch very heavily.

From now on the struggle will become harder and the victims of the struggles be greater in ~~number~~ number than before. Therefore the efforts of this association must be concentrated on the perfection of the system of collecting the relief fund.

- 7 -

Matters discussed at the meeting (conclusion)

a. In view of the result of the relief fund collection activities for the 2nd Kobe Case, the various prefectural branches shall multiply their activities for this purpose. (2,000,000 yen was spent for the Kobe Case.)

b. The Korean Relief Association for Liberation shall act as an independent organization of self-supporting nature, though it maintains the status of an affiliate of the People's Front.

c. The activities for the increase of its membership shall be aimed at the acquisition of 60,000 members and its finance must be based on the fees collected from these members.

d. Prefectural headquarters shall be established in each prefecture throughout Japan.

e. The permanent prefectural committees of the Korean Relief Association for Liberation shall be selected independently from those of the People's Front.

f. Those who participated in the separation activities in the Chugoku District shall be punished severely.

g. Establishment of the regulations, general principle and the course of activities of the association (adopted unanimously).

h. Others.

1. Central headquarters of the association is to be established in Tokyo-to.

2. Selection of executive officers:

Chairman of Committee: RI KO GEN (Speaker of Tokyo People's Front)

Vice-chairman: 5 (1 from each district)

Central committeemen: (2 each from the prefectures where eight great cities exist, and 1 each from other prefectures.)

Others:

A specific feature of this meeting was the attendance of a secret representative of the North Korean People's Republic in Japan, Colonel RI KO GYOKU (Pen name?) who expressed thanks for the relief fund and encouraged the further activities of the association.

Colonel RI is one of the graduates of the 18th Class of the Executive Members Education School for the Cabinet Council of the North Korean People's Republic.

*Possibly KIN
Korean guerrilla
leader mentioned
in CID report last
week J.*

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(2) Nation-wide Meeting of the People's Front (the Meeting to report the results of the National Salvation Month)

- a. Date: Between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m., Sept. 23, 1951.
- b. Place: Shoraku-ji temple, in Koma-shrine, Koma-mura, Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken.
- c. Attendants: about 420 persons
- d. Meeting:

1) LITAKU KON, KIN KUN, RI KO KUN and RA GEN SHUTU were elected the members of the Presidium and KIN KUN delivered the following greetings to the meeting on behalf of the presidium:

"One more brilliant page was added to the history of the struggles for the liberation of the Koreans as the result of this meeting to which about 500 patriotic brothers could meet together here for the first time after the war. The Korean movements in Japan has made a great development, while the liberation of our fatherland is gaining successes. Our enemy, the American Army, is depriving from us peace, human right and right of living by utilizing Syungman Rhee and YOSHIDA as its agents. ----- This meeting is held here afar from the city of Tokyo by reason of avoiding interruption from the enemy. This cite of meeting (Koma-mura) was the place where the Korean people were liberated about 1,200 years ago on their way to development and therefore it is more significant and very impressive for us that we have selected this place for the planning of liberation of the Koreans."

2) Then, RI KAI HAKU, secretary general of the Central Headquarters of the People's Front, presented a report on the results of the struggle for the peace and relief month and then the diserving members for the month were commended as follows:

a. Patriotic and heroic prize

An old man of 62 years old, residing at Tagawa in Fukuoka-ken (He obtained 2,800 peace signatures and was present all through the struggle month). 6 persons of Kure Korean Boy Scouts Hiroshima-ken (They cooperated and secured 78,000 Peace signatures from the laborers or the personnel of the Occupation Forces and other authorities.)

b. Patriotic Prizes

125 persons (of which 35 in Kyushu)

c. Excellent service prizes to the various organizations

25 organizations - throughout the country.

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Following the meeting, a memorial service for the late KYO-KEN, chairman of the People's Committee of the Korean People's Republic was held at the same place between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. This service was held as a part of the meeting made for the purpose of eluding the supervision of the police authorities and of legally justifying the meeting.

(3) Nation-wide Meeting of the groups of the Korean Communists.

- a. Date: Between 4 p.m. and 9:30, Sept. 24, 1951
- b. Place: Chinese Restaurant Rokoen, 5-chome, Itabashi, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-to
- c. Attendants: 70 persons
- d. Meeting:

1) After the results of the "Peace Front National Salvation Struggle Month" was reported by RI KAI HAKU, the following policies which had been adopted at the Central Racial Counter-measure Division, was announced by KIN CHU KEN, member of the Central People's Committee:

- 1. To crush the policies for converting Japan to military bases and her rearmament for the interest of the defense of Fatherland.
- 2. To absorb all brethren into the system of the Democratic Front and instigate powerfully the struggle for the protection of human right and right of living as a part of the struggles against the power.
- 3. To participate Korean United Front in Japan in the People's National Front of the Party.
- 4. To participate in the Liberation Front of Japan in cooperation with the Japanese people as many as possible.

2) Following the above announcement, the selection of 2 members of the Central Standing Committee and the central responsible person for the National Group Conference was held. The selection of the former was reserved but RI KAI HAKU was elected to the latter.

(4) Meeting of the 4th Central Enlarged Committee of the Democratic Front.

(Contents are already reported in the report of the 1st week of October.)

- 10 -

3. Judgement:

At the end of Sept., 1951, the country-wide mass meetings of the various organizations which had been affiliates of the former Choren (Korean League) Organization, were held all over the country and the results of the struggles for the peace front and national salvage campaigns which were carried out between July 15 and August 15, were discussed. In this connection it can be remembered that the following directives were given to the Korean Communist Organizations by the Racial Counter-measure Division of the Japan Communist Party.

a) As the result of the struggle for peace front and national salvage campaign, which was conducted during the period from July 15, to Aug. 15, 1951, the hatred of 600,000 Koreans in Japan against the American Imperialism reached the boiling point and 23,000,000 yen ~~of~~ of relief fund for North Korea and the signatures of 4,000,000 persons for peace were collected. The majority of Koreans took part in the campaigns and the proofs were shown that the Patriotic Peace Movements of the Koreans have been gradually ~~a~~ influencing the Japanese people and the consolidation of the Korean people was strengthened and enlarged. Therefore, taking advantage of this favourable tendency, the following policy must be put to enforcement in order to make the accentuated struggle for defence of the fatherland more vigorous and active.

1) The struggle of realizing the cease-fire proposed by General Nam Il and the struggles for frustrating the conclusion (ratification) of the Separate ~~Japanese~~ Signing for the Japanese Peace Treaty shall be combined to one struggle in order to expose the ambition of the American Imperialists to invade Asia.

2) Movements to express gratitude to the Chinese people, which are not sufficient so far, should be strengthened country-wide.

3) Campaigns shall be opened to let all the people who have not yet taken part in the general mobilization struggles, to participate in the movements.

b) Mass meeting campaigns of the Korean People's Organization:

The following nation-wide mass meetings shall be held in order to accentuate and strengthen systematically these campaigns;

- 1) Sept. 14, 1951, Younger People's Nation-wide Mass Meeting
- 2) Sept. 15, 1951, Mass meeting for National Liberation and Relief
- 3) Sept. 15, 1951, Nation-wide mass meeting of the women's League
- 4) Sept. 16, 1951, Nation-wide meetings for report of monthly activities and for Commendation of members of distinguished service.

It seemed the various mass meetings mentioned in the above were collectively held under these directives.

014.2 Police

File
22 Oct 51

At about five-thirty on the following morning, the police force issued a dispersal order and immediately started arresting all those who came down the stairs. The total number of arrests amounted to 272. In this disturbance 16 policemen were injured.

Subj: Koreans Riot at Shimosatomura Office, Hyogo.

1. Date: October 22, 1951. (0900-1500)
1. Place: Shimosato Village Office, Hyogo-ken.
1. Participants: 200 (Including about 7-80 children)
1. No. of persons arrested: 15
1. Circumstances:

At about 0900 on 22 October, 200 Koreans living in Shimosato-mura came to the village office, waving a red flag, and demanded of the headman an interview concerning their request for improvement of livelihood and their opposition to compulsory deportation to Korea. The headman having been out of town, the chief of the welfare section agreed to see their five representatives, but declined to give definite reply to their questions on the ground that the headman was not present. On hearing this, the Koreans outside began a sit-down strike and even started to threaten the village officials with violence. Thereupon, the village authorities requested the police (NEP district) for help, which arrived at about three P.M., and dispersed the crowd. 66 police were sent to the scene and made 15 arrests on charges of intimidation and attempted extortion.

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警備速報第 71 号
(26・10・23)

朝鮮人の集団陳情による不法行為の発生並びに検挙について。

1. 日 時 10月22日 午前9時～午後3時
2. 場 所 兵庫県加西郡下里村役場
3. 参加人員 約200名 (内児童約780名)
4. 検挙者 15名 (内女1名)
5. 状 況

前記下里村居住の④約200名は昨日午前9時頃より全村朝鮮人学校に集合し、赤旗を先頭に全11時頃より同村役場に押しかけ、代表5名が村長に対し、面談を求めたが、村長不在の為、厚生主任が面接した処

(1) 生活改善保護

(2) 強制送還反対

について陳情したが、村当局は村長不在を理由として回答を拒否した処、据

り込み戦術に移行、正午に至るや、昼食を要求、其の後交渉員も漸増15名程に達し、役場吏員を吊上げ或は椅子を振り上げる等暴挙に出始めたので村当局は警察の出動を要請した。此れが為所轄地区署に於ては県第一機動隊(66名)の応援を得て、これを制圧し、暴行脅迫、恐喝容疑で15名を検挙した。(午後3時現在) これが為朝鮮人は前記朝鮮人学校に引揚げ午後6時頃解散した。

(警察側に於てはその右の動向注視中)

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775009By AM NARA Date 6/26/05

PUBLIC SAFETY DIVISION
ROUTING SLIP

| | | |
|----------|------------------------|---------------------|
| | FROM: <u>@</u> | DATE: <u>29 Oct</u> |
| <u>2</u> | Chief of Division | <u>NM</u> |
| <u>1</u> | Executive Officer | <u>AM</u> |
| | Lt. Col. Reed | |
| | Administrative Officer | |
| <u>4</u> | Chief Clerk | |
| | Liaison Branch | |
| | Maritime Branch | |
| <u>3</u> | Police Branch | <u>ku</u> |
| | Prison Branch | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

FOR:

Information Comment Action Approval File

Remarks:

PSB knew of this outfit
and conferred with NRP
on putting this group out of
business two years or more
ago when Eaton was here.

ku

DO NOT DETACH
G-2 GHQ FEC29 Oct 1951SUBJECT: **Translations**FROM: **CI Div**TO: **PSB**

A C of S, G-2 ()
 Deputy ()
 Secretariat ()
 Deputy for Admin ()
 Deputy for Nav ()
 Deputy for Air ()
 Asst Admin ()
 Asst MIS Div ()
 Asst CI Div ()
 Sp Asst 41st CIC ()
 Sp Asst Fiscal ()
 Sp Asst Radio ()
 Sp Asst Historical ()
 Sp Asst JSOB ()
 Sp Asst PSB ()
 Admin Officer ()
 Personnel (MIL) (CIV) ()
 Jap Liaison ()

Theater Intell ()
 Operations ()
 PDM ()
 En Mil Ln ()
 Plans & Estimates ()
 Special Intell ()
 Geog Branch ()
 CIS (CI Div) ()
 Operations () 1 *arm*
 Coll and Pub ()
41st CIC ()
 Public Safety Branch () 2
 JSOB ()
 SIA ()
 MIS Division ()
 ATIS ()
 TID ()
 Special Projects ()
 Historical Division ()

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| Info () | Approval () | Signature () | Draft Reply () |
| Action () | Concur () | Initials () | Info for Reply () |
| File () | Comment () | Dispatch () | Brief () |

DATE ALL COMMENTS

29 Oct 51

For your information.

JPS

*File**7 Oct. 1951*

#15

The First Week of October, 1951

PERIODICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PREPARED BY
POLICE GUARD SECTION, NATIONAL RURAL POLICE HQ

A. The Direction of the Japan Communist Party to the Autumn General Meetings of the Labour Unions.

1. Summary:

At the verge of convening by the various labour unions throughout the country of their Autumn General Meetings as one event of a series of their opposition movements to a separate peace on the occasion of the forthcoming ratification by Japan of the Peace Treaty, the Japan Communist Party is circulating a direction under the caption "Smash the Plots to Split the Labour Unions Categorically and Accomplish the aims of Your Autumn General Meetings".

The Japan Communist Party has drawn up this direction, the contents of which are as follows, on its anticipation that the nature of these Autumn General Meetings of the Labour Unions will eventually be developed to

- a. a decisive struggle by force against the compradore policy;
- b. the crush of the plots to split the labour unions and the maintenance of their unity;
- c. denial of the Peace Treaty which may lead Japan to war and a stating point of the over-all treaty; and
- d. overthrow of the traitorous government and an opportunity of establishment of a real democratic government.

2. Contents:

(Chu) DIRECTION NO.12

Sept. 5, 1951

SMASH THE PLOTS TO SPLIT THE LABOUR UNIONS
CATEGORICALLY AND ACCOMPLISH THE AIMS OF
YOUR AUTUMN GENERAL MEETINGS. (Summary)

- (1) The Autumn meetings of the labour unions are convening with the general meeting of the National Communications Workers Labour Union on September 20 as their vanguard. These general meetings are of great importance for they are characterized as follows:

1. As a result of the conclusion of the peace treaty, a sign of low wages and hard labour has begun to appear positively.
2. These general meetings will be the grand rallies of the labour union for crushing definitely the plots against the all-out peace groups which have been encouraged actively since the signing of the Peace Treaty, and for forwarding one step toward the unification of labourers.

*Periodical Summary of Info for Japanese
Covering First Week of Oct.*

Police to PSB

(2 Copies sent to C/Div)

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3. These general meetings will disapprove the traitorous war treaty signed by the traitorous Yoshida cabinet without the support of the whole nation and be made the scratch of the movements for concluding an over-all Japanese peace treaty with all the belligerent powers.

4. These general meetings are the starting line for overthrowing the traitorous Yoshida cabinet that is serving as the support of the occupation system, and for establishing a democratic government for emancipation of the nation.

Whether or not the autumn general meetings of the labour unions are clearly conscious of the above mission of the labour class who are the leader of the nation, will decide the fate of the nation. We must start instantly this spade work systematically with well planned programs by acknowledging the importance of the role of these meetings in the course of the revolutionary movement.

(2) Omitted

(3) For the spade work of these meetings, our efforts must be concentrated on the systematic activities.

Firstly, it is absolutely necessary that the problems of living and peace must be placed to the discussion of all the members of the respective labour union at their office or work shop. (The latter part is omitted)

Secondly, it is important that we shall back up and develop all the economic demands of the labourers positively, and formulate a wage demand so agreeable to all of the member that they can fight through with perfect unity.

Thirdly, the truth of the plots to split the labour unions which are now being under taken by the American imperialists and their agents, must be disclosed and the strengthening of the unity of the labourers be called. (The latter part is omitted)

Forthly, the political activities of the Communist Party must be multiplied in order to overthrow the traitorous Yoshida Cabinet by disclosing its political and class conspiracy in connection with the conclusion of the Peace Treaty and to stress strongly to the labourers on the necessity that they should become the leading strength of the emancipation of the nation and the establishment of a democratic government.

(4) As are the characters of the general meetings stated above, the common basic policies of each industrial labour union are defined as follows. It is important that, these policies will be operated in accordance with the actual condition of each industrial union and that the spade work must be concentrated on the unity of all members of each union.

- 3 -

1. All struggles will be fought in solidarity of the labourers.
2. The minimum and stable wages including the work conditions will be clearly established by the system.

The question of the minimum wage will be taken up as an integral part of the questions of the anti-price increase, expansion of indemnification in the health insurance, struggle for autonomous system, trade with Red China, and peace industries.

3. The problems of slave labour, infringements upon the people's rights and oppression of the activities of the labour unions ~~with~~ will be taken up by the union meetings.

4. The political mass firing and winding up enterprises will be placed to the agenda of the meetings.

5. Signature drive for over-all peace treaty and peace with five big powers will be further strengthened.

6. The meetings will adopt a resolution declaring the invalidity of the separate Japanese peace Treaty which boycotts the peoples of Asia and makes Japan a stepping stone to invade Korea, China and Russia.

7. A grand drive will be carried on for the conclusion of an over-all Japanese Peace Treaty with all belligerent powers within this year. For this purpose, all the labourers in Japan will unite for the movements to tighten the unity of the Asiatic nations and to initiate the convocation of a great meeting of the labourers of Asia and Australasia for the "Opposition to Rearmament of Japan and Conclusion of an Over-all Japanese Peace Treaty".

8. The meeting will put in its agenda a resolution to crush all the plots against splitting the unity of labourers which are conspired by the agents of the imperialists and to consolidate the labour front.

9. All the anti-traitous forces that demand removal of the occupation system and overthrow of the Yoshida cabinet, and others, will be combined and rallied for starting a drive to establish a democratic government which will emancipate the nation.

10. The fight will be pushed on positively with firm confidence that the final victory is on the side of the unified front of labourers of lower classes and with no joy or sorrow to the temporal phenomena.
(End)

3. Conclusion:

The significance of this direction is that it has indicated the tactical orientation of the Japan Communist Party which has taken advantage of the movements of the labour unions against the ratification of the separate peace treaty. The following shows the present plans of the labour unions before their autumn general meetings.

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a. The Central Struggle Headquarters of the National Railway Labour Union issued an order concerning "The policy of struggle against the ratification of the Peace treaty by the National Diet" to the subordinate organs. Each of its local union called a struggle committee meeting and is now considering the concrete plans to carry out the order.

b. The Central Headquarters of the Electric Power Industry Labour Union issued to its subordinate organs an order showing its policy for peace struggle after September, and the prefectural branches of the union are making active preparations to carry out the policy.

c. The branches of the National Communications Workers Union are holding their regular meetings at the various places and developing struggles against the peace treaty.

d. The National Government workers Union has started its autumn labour offensive with the aims of opposing the firing of the government employes, and pushing up the struggle against the peace treaty.

For the Japan Communist Party, the autumn labour offensive which is concentrated on the opposition of ratification of the peace treaty, was the best and most significant opportunity it grasped before the ratification, and therefore the consequences of the peace offensive of each of the individual labour unions are being keenly watched.

N. 51-1533

(The First Week of October, 1951)

B. Concerning the Holding of the 4th Central Enlarged Committees for the Democratic Nations' Front.

I. General Outline:

The 4th Central Enlarged Committee for the Democratic Nations' Front hold its meeting at the Music Hall of the Korean High School at Jujo, Kita-ku, Tokyo-to from 11:40 a.m. to 10:40 p.m., Sept. 25, 1951 in order to review the results achieved during the "Peace Front National Salvation Struggle Month" (from July 15 to August 15) which was carried out following the resolution adopted at the 3rd National Representatives Conference of the Democratic Nations Front held at the Oji Koreans Middle School, Kita-ku, Tokyo-to on July 12-13 of the past, and also to discuss their future policy. About 85 persons including I Tokukon and Zen Kum chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Ri Kaihaku, Chief Secretary, Kin Onjun of the Female's League, Rin Kocho of the Educators' League; other Central Committees, and Representatives of the Prefectures were present. The matters discussed at this meeting were as follows:

II. Contents:

1. Reports made by Chief Secretary Ri Kai Haku

(1) Concerning the pulverizing of American Imperialism.

"The American Imperialists started their invasion to the northern part of our fatherland (Korea) which is well defended by the power of the heroic people's Army. They accepted the Malik proposal (truce talks) for once in all in order to gain the times, and prepared the expansion of their armament taking advantage of the period of the truce talks. They are so planning to conclude a separate peace with Japan for the purpose of accelerating the rearmaments of Japan and invading, Korea, China and Soviet Russia again. Even after the "Peace Front National Salvation Struggle Month". We must keep ~~xxx~~ on our fighting on our new basic struggling policy which is the destruction of the American Imperialism.

(2) Concerning the Results attained during the Peace Front National Salvation Struggle Month.

"Although the political propaganda of the movement was insufficient and the event inclined too much to the collection of fund and signatures, about 70 per cent of the Koreans residents including, not only the youngmen but juveniles women, oldmen, etc. participated in this movement of struggle and the Measures for inspring the People's Group were successful at the various places where many peace protection societies were organized. The achievements ~~throughout~~ obtained throughout the country were as follows:

- (a) Contribution to the relief
Society of the Korean People ¥ 3,000,000
- (b) Peace signatures 200,000 persons

- 2 -

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| (d) Number of meetings | 5,582 times |
| (d) No. of Koreans mobilized | 250,000 persons |
| (e) Leaflets distributed | 2,820,000 sheets |
| (f) Posters | 540,000 sheets |
| (g) Organ magazines | 270,000 copies |
| (h) Letter of appeal | 1,432 copies |

2. Matters Discussed.

(1) Pushing on the counter movements in exposing the dark side of the Yoshida Regime of intrigue, in cooperating with the Japanese people as many as possible and in denouncing the forcible deportation as having 600,000 Koreans in Japan been involved.

(2) In order to carry out education of the Korean children in Japan by the Korean teachers and to put the night lessons into practice the drive for securing the educational expenses must be undertaken, because education is a driving force of revolution.

(3) To appropriate ¥ 1,000,000 for the purchase of printing machines and for publication of the Korean edition in order to stimulate the activities of the organ magazine.

(4) To organize a consulting board of the youth associations in the first as an advanced guard of revolution and setting its central headquarters at Tokyo and its branches in the various prefectures.

(5) To forward a resolution and a letter of appeal to the United Nations Security Council, General Ridgway and Prime Minister YOSHIDA, a message to General Kim II Sung and a letter of appreciation to the Chinese People's Volunteer Army.

(6) To open the 1st National Convention of the People's Front at the beginning of November.

III. Judgement:

There were active movements of the Korean Associations in September and many information were received in connection with their movements including such that 12 persons assembled at the Heiwa-bara Industrial Co., Katsushika-ku, Tokyo-to between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. on 22 day and held the national meeting of the relief association for liberation movement; that at the same time on the same day about 420 persons who assembled in Koma Shrine, Iruma-gun, Saitama-ken, held the general meeting of the national salvation

- 3 -

month; that on the same day the women union held a general meeting at an unknown place; and that between 4 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. on 24 September the consulting board of all the Korean associations in Japan was held with 68 attendants at the Chinese restaurant Rokoen, 5-922, Itabashi-cho, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo-to.

The truth of such information is now being investigated and it is considered necessary to watch closely the future movements of the Koreans in Japan.

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16 Oct. 1957

PERIODICAL SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PREPARED BY
POLICE GUARD SECTION, NATIONAL RURAL POLICE HQ

014.
#16
- JCP
- A. Extraordinary Central Leadership Division opposes the UNESCO Plan to International Control of National Treasures and issued Directives as such to Local Institutes.

(1) Summary:

UNESCO authorities are planning the International Control of National Treasures in order to protect the important culture properties from war and other damages.

The ECLD opposes the idea for the following reasons and issued orders as such to its local institutes:

- (a) Plot to rob our national treasures by Imperialists.
- (b) Signs are already shown where Imperialist are attempting to do so.
- (c) This plan is a plot to establish legitimate means of carrying national treasures abroad under the name of UNESCO International Control, otherwise prohibited by law.
- (d) This plan intends to rob the arts produced by our ancestors and discourages our racial pride and realization indefinitely.

(B-2)

(2) Contents:

1. Objects de art are important to promote our racial realization and pride. The party have initiated a campaign to defend our national treasures in the wake of HORYUJI and KINKAKUJI fire.

2. The Imperialists are converting our country into military bases of aggression and, in order to enslave our race and destroy our racial treasures, plans the International Control of our national treasures.

3. This plan is a plot to rob our national treasures. The Imperialists are utilizing the UN and other International facilities as their tools to fulfill their desires. In the disorder, immediately after the occupation started, treasures of local Shrines and temples were raided very often.

4. This plan, disguised under UNESCO, attempts to deliver national treasures outside of Japan otherwise prohibited by law. Objets d'art include buildings and they will be decomposed before delivery outside of Japan. Toshogu - Nikko, HORYUJI and SHOSON - Nara, UJI BYODOIN - Kyoto will be gone.

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5. Once they are taken out they will never be brought back. It intends to rob Japanese of their national pride. It is a good illustration of the security pact and partial treaty they design. They do not intend to defend Japan, they know Japan will go to ruins, and wish to take the treasures out.

6. The party opposes this with the Mass Public and wishes to purge the YOSHIDA Cabinet and others who collaborated with this. Unless we bring about the 5 major Peace Alliance, the national treasures will not be defended.

(3) Evaluation:

It is one of the opposition demonstration by the party to peace treaty at San Francisco. It stresses the points:

- (1) Peace is based on war ruins, according to the Imperialists.
- (2) By robbing our national objets d'art, the Imperialists intends to destroy our national pride and stamina.

It is interesting since a new approach is observed by the party against the peace treaty.

B. Protest to the Peace Treaty and Security Pact made by the All Japan Maritime Worker's Union.

(1) Sumarry:

Central Committee, All Japan Maritime Worker's Union expressed what they claim to be the fundamental attitude held by the Union towards the Peace Treaty signed in San Francisco and the Security Pact. The following conclusions were presented to the government as suggestion:

- a. The peace treaty signed with majority nations at the early date will not bring a real peace.
- b. The true independence of Japan will not be brought unless cooperation is extended by progressive peace loving powers such as India, China, etc.

(B-1)

(2) Contents:

The manner in which the peace treaty was signed leaves space for the next world war to uprise. True peace must be that of a total peace treaty. Peace treaty is the means and not the object of peace. True peace and complete independence of Japan will only be solved by including India, Red China and the other progressive peace loving powers. Basic conditions for a complete independence of Japan are complete recovery of sovereignty in politics 1) support of peace constitution 2), recovery of subjectivity economically 3), establishment of defence and defence trights decided by Japanese alone 4), Collective security Pact by United Nations 5), etc. The contents of the peace treaty, for instances territorial rights and security pact, reparation matters and such are all far from respecting the independence and sovereignty of Japan and for the indefinite peace of the world.

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Total peace advocates claim subjectivity and independence of Japanese economy and national security pact is based on total peace treaty. However, separate peace advocates claim and stress the threat of communism and wish isolated mass security pact. Even at that the latter is not supporting the total peace and are even intending to interfere with it. Among those against the rearmament, there are those basing their strategy on COMINFORM and among those supporting the rearmament are those attempting to revive Japan Imperialism tending to be Fascists. We must reject taking sides, either for America or for Russia.

The amendment in the constitution for rearmament will certainly bring the third war. Security Peace Pact, denouncing the peace constitution and compelling conscription is definitely opposed.

It is predicted that after the treaty is signed, the labour struggle will be not only economical struggles but political struggles. We will oppose to any reactionary groups suppressing the labour unions, amending the labour laws and other means. (International and domestic conditions analysed.)

The gorge between the two camps are deeper. We must stand on the third powers based on Asia and Arab countries, rejecting the extreme leftists' violent revolutionism and the extreme rightist's Fascism. Coordination must be made with democratic labour organizations socialistic political party to enforce legitimate means to peaceful liberal independence.

(3) Evaluation:

It indicates the neutralists opinion among the SOHYO to which the Maritime Union belongs. The direction in which the SOHYO will advance is noticed thru this case since it not only stresses the economic demand struggle but the peace three principles and opposition to treaty ratification which will in effect lose the nature of anti-communist of which it adhered to date.

C. Extraordinary Conference of Korean's Club of Central Committee held.

(1) Summary:

Extraordinary Conference of Korean's Club of Central Committee was held on 20 Sept. 1951 19:00 hrs in Tokyo with 15 officials of the Central Committee assembled. 7 Articles including "Surveillance of Local Conditions" were discussed.

(2) Concluded items, after discussion, are as follows:

1. Investigation of local conditions

- (a) Living condition of companions
- (b) Number of jobless
- (c) Number of prisoners (Especially those violating cabinet ordinance)

Each branch will report on the above activities and prefecture Committee will establish concrete plans to cope with it.

2. Movements of the reactionary groups

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- (a) Know-hows to prevent police surveillance
(place of assembly, name list, organ paper & others)
 - (b) MINDAN & KANSEI organization and location of office and name lists to be prepared.
(to establish counter measures for this by Prefecture Committee)
 - (c) Collect information of reactionary groups and police authorities.
3. Educational affairs:
- (a) to conduct night school;
 - (b) teach, Korean information, geography, English & Korean; language;
 - (c) thru athletic watches & plays, building^{up} racial education.
4. Organize Activity Troops:
- (a) Rapid organization of the troop and make troop members' list.
 - (b) Leadership squads will be dispatched from the Central into various areas and train activity troops in the field.
5. Fundamental Policy decision of District Committee:
- (a) Central Committee will respect the special conditions of respective local committee.
 - (b) Dispose clerical materials relative to ex-CHOREN and MINSEI.
 - (c) Simplify the Korean Committee Club's organization.
6. Fiscal Administrative counter-measure:
- (a) Request donation from local leading citizen.
 - (b) Collection of membership fee.
 - (c) Locality where side-work is possible will be reported.
7. Expansion and Increase of organ paper publication.
- (a) Everyone to pay for subscription.
 - (b) Survey of names of publication, person responsible for publicity, place of publicity and member of total subscriber, and Japanese or other language prefered.
8. (Protection of JCP underground cadres.
- (a) To contact local JCP when they smuggle into your area. After making necessary counter measures, instruct safest way of escaping.

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- (b) JCP party member to render every possible help.
- (c) Contact men should assemble activity troops and protect them.
- (3) Evaluation:

Although its affiliation with ex-Choren, North Koreans was suspected, the nature of the organization is clearly revealed by this Extraordinary Committee held and the activity is assumed identical to that of JCP, and known to be directly related.

Strict surveillance is emphasized over this group and their activities.

- D. Anti-Occupation Propaganda (JCP) based on material where occupation personnel committed violence over Japanese.

1. Summary:

On 12 Sept. 1951 about 11:30 hrs on the road of Ukisu-cho, Niigata-shi, ~~Mr~~ Cpl. M.P. Himber of Niigata Air Corps, while accompanied by his wife HANAWA Imiko (22) resident of 4727 Ukisu-cho, Niigata-shi, c/o Minagawa Toshi, was compelled to excite and take violent action on a KARUBE Shigeo (6), son of KARUBE Haruo of 4751 Ukisu-cho, Niigata-shi, who called HANAWA Imiko "Panpan" while playing on the road. The case was taken up by the JCP and posted on telephone poles, inciting anti-American sentiment of the citizens. (A-1)

2. Facts:

(a) KARUBE Shigeo was only slightly ~~injured~~ ^{bruised} and did not call a doctor but recovered from his wound on the ~~head~~ ^{head} and a belly ache over night.

(b) On 28 Sept. 1951, 4 JCP (names unknown) approached the Police-box and asked for strict guard to prevent such development in the future.

On the ports were "Want them to go back because six in our ~~community~~ ^{Japanese} community were ~~hurt~~ but not ^{action} to curve it" from 28th to 20th Spt. propagating the populace to feel anti-American.

3. Evaluation:

It is of common occurrence and JCP advantage in this case is to take up innocent child's voice and build it up into propaganda material.

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E. The 7th Nation-wide General Meeting of the Shimazu Fraction of the Kikuhata Comrades' Society (Kikuhata Doshi-kai)

(1) General Outline:

The Shimazu Fraction of the Kikuhata Comrades' Society held its 7th Nation-wide General Meeting at the Public Hall of Nakatsu-shi, Oita-ken, at 10:00 a.m., on Sept. 30, 1951, in which Shimazu Sadayasu, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, and 45 others were present and the matters as set forth below were discussed and fundamental campaign policy of the society, to meet with the new situations arisen after the conclusion of the Peace Treaty was adopted: (B-2)

- (a) Fundamental campaign policy of the Society;
- (b) The U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and the attitude of the Society;
- (c) Problems on the Amendment of the Constitution of Japan;
- (d) Adoption of the major policies;
- (e) Selection of the "Slogans";
- (f) Amendments of the regulations of the Society.

(2) Contents:

(a) The core of the present General Meeting was focussed on the discussions of the fundamental campaign policies. Their object was to develop an unified deployment of the nation's campaign of anti-communists and anti-monopolistic capital as its main point. The meeting adopted three fundamental policies as set forth below as its policy and decided to put these policies into realization:

- 1. Perfect independence of the Japanese nation;
- 2. Establishment of the Self-reliance System by providing the National Defence Army and prompt participation in the peace organization of the United Nations;
- 3. Securing release from the colonialized condition through coordination of the Asiatic Nations.

(b) Measures to materialize these policies are as follows:

(b) The meeting adopted the following measures:

- a) Strengthening of the defence system against the violent acts of the ultra-rightists and ultra-leftists;

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- b) Decisive action toward the low price policy and promotion of the nationalization of the important resources;
- c) Elimination of the political parties and politicians ruinous to the State;
- d) Opposition to the suppression of the activities of the Trade Unions by the unfavourable amendments of the three labour laws now in effect.

The meeting decided to deploy its activities on the economic, social, labour and other problems based upon the above measures.

(c) After the General Meeting a speech meeting was held at the same hall from 7:00 p.m. The speakers and their topics were as follows:

| <u>Speaker</u> | <u>Topic</u> |
|--|---|
| Fujiwara Hirotatsu, Assistant Professor of the Meiji University | "A Themes of Politics in the Twentieth Century" |
| Akiyoshi Yutaka, Chief of the Canvassing Tour Corps of the Society | "Fighting toward Peace" |
| Shimazu Sadayasu, Chief of the Central Executive Committees of the Society | "The Way We must proceed" |

(3) Judgements:

A tendency is indicated that the Kikuhata ideology maintained heretofore by the Kikuhata Comrades' Society is turning toward the direction of the new nationalism in order to meet with the new situations, for Professor Fujiwara of the Meiji University who is regarded as the theoretical leader of the Kikuhata Comrades' Society, has expressed his opinions as follows:

"Rational solution of the social and economic confrontations and inconsistencies in the country through the ~~realis~~ collected powers of the common peoples can only be justified as a proper movement of nationalism."

It is worth to watch that his opinions theoretically directs the future activities to be followed by the Kikuhata Comrades' Society.

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